The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,776. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52 0
including postage	,,	72 0
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including postage	,,	38 0
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including postage	,,	21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	,,	6 0
including postage	,,	7 12
Single Copy for Cash	,,	0 4
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As the pre-payment of postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under	Rs.	4 0
Repetition	,,	2 0
First insertion, each line	,,	0 6
Second insertion	,,	0 4
Third and succeeding insertions	,,	0 2
Domestic Occurrences each	,,	1 0

Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

TANNER—On the 2nd April, the wife of John Tanner, Esq., of Byculla Park, Woodside, Croydon, of a son.

DEATH.

WEBER—At St. Anne's Catholic Chapel, Nesbit Lane, Byculla, the Rev. Father Joseph Weber, S. J., aged 33 years and in the 12th year of his life in religion. R. I. P.

BENGAL.

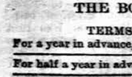
BIRTHS.

PARKER—At Dacca, on the 13th April, the widow of the late Charles H. Parker, Esq., of Cachar, of a son.

WALKER—At Ballygunge, on the 18th April, the wife of Alexander Walker, Esq., of a son.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.



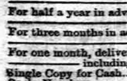
THE splendid A. 1 Aberdeen owned ship ROWENA, Captain GEORGE BILTON, has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will have immediate despatch.

For rates of freight apply to

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Agents for Captain BILTON.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 3rd March 1864.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.
(WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.)

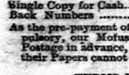


MESSRS. DUNBAR'S favourite Passenger Ship SALAMANCA, 861 Tons Register, G. N. LIVESAY, Commander, has one large after Cabin disengaged. For Freight or Passage apply to Captain LIVESAY on board, or to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th April 1864.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

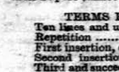


THE superior fast-sailing Ship OCTAVIA, A 1 13 years, 951 Tons Register, F. BRISTOW, Commander, having the greater part of her Cargo engaged will meet with quick despatch; this favourite Ship has very superior accommodation for passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to Captain BRISTOW on board, or to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th April 1864.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.
(WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.)



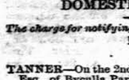
THE EDWIN FOX, A 1 835 Tons, MACLEAN, Commander, will sail this month, has superior accommodation for Passengers, and requires a few Tons of Freight. For Freight and Passage apply to BLACKWELL & Co., Agents for the Captain.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship CORINGA, 750 tons, 160 H. P., Captain ATKINSON, will be despatched to Kurrachee, with Cargo and Passengers on 4th May at 4 P. M.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO MALABAR COAST AND MADRAS.



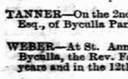
THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship EUPHRATES, 800 Tons, 160 H. P., Captain DAY, will be despatched to the Malabar Coast, on 2nd May, at noon, with Cargo and Passengers, calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, and Cochin, returning by the same route in twelve days' time leaving Cochin on 6th May.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Goods and Passengers can be conveyed to Madras *via* Beypore by this opportunity.

The Steam Ship *Indus*, 1106 tons, 250 H. P., Captain GREEN, will be despatched for the Malabar Coast, Madras and Calcutta, on 15th May at noon.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.



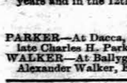
THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship KURRACHEE, 700 tons, 140 H. P., Captain COTTIER, will be despatched to the Persian Gulf on 13th May, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, touching at Kurrachee, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, also Linga if sufficient inducement offer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN TWICE A MONTH.

STEAM FROM COCHIN TO BOMBAY TWICE A MONTH.

(Calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Karwar, Compta, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut.)



THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch Steamers as following to the Malabar Coast twice a Month:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY.

Thursday.... 5th May.....JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 6 P. M.
Friday..... 20th May.....MAHARAJ ..... at 6 P. M.
Tuesday..... 10th ,, ...MAHARAJ ..... at 6 P. M.
Wednesday.. 8th June.....JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM COCHIN.

Wednesday. 18th May.....JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P. M.
Thursday.... 26th May.....MAHARAJ ..... at 5 P. M.
Wednesday. 15th June.....JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P. M.

For Passage, rates of Freight apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 8th February 1864.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch Steamers as following to Surat every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and from Surat to Bombay every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, as follows:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT.

Friday.....29th April...TELEGRAPH ..... at 2 P. M.
Tuesday.... 3rd May...MAHARAJ ..... at 5 P. M.
Friday..... 6th ,, TELEGRAPH ..... at 6 P. M.
Tuesday.... 10th ,, MAHARAJ ..... at 2 P. M.
Friday..... 13th TELEGRAPH ..... at 4 P. M.
Tuesday.... 17th ,, JOHNSTON CASTLE.... at 6 P. M.
Friday..... 20th ,, TELEGRAPH ..... at 6 P. M.
Tuesday.... 24th ,, JOHNSTON CASTLE.... at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.

Friday..... 29th April...JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P. M.
Tuesday.... 3rd May...TELEGRAPH ..... at 8 A. M.
Friday..... 6th ,, MAHARAJ ..... at 11 A. M.
Tuesday.... 10th ,, TELEGRAPH ..... at 2 P. M.
Friday..... 13th ,, MAHARAJ ..... at 5 P. M.
Tuesday.... 17th ,, TELEGRAPH ..... at 8 P. M.
Friday..... 20th ,, JOHNSTON CASTLE.. at 10 A. M.
Tuesday.... 24th ,, TELEGRAPH ..... at 1 P. M.

For Passage rates of Freight &c., apply to the undersigned

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 9th March 1864.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routs, occupying from 3 days 6 hours to 5 days to London at an expense not exceeding £7 to £13.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage-money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste:—*first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare* under 2 years *free*. *Reduced fares* for FAMALIES, consisting of no less than three persons travelling together; *first-class* £13 7/8 per head; *second-class* £8-5 per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £3 10s., *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-Ports *viséed* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.

A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

FOR HAVRE DIRECT.

The A. 1 superior fast sailing ship "GERTRUDE," S. PIER, Commander, 665 tons register, will meet with quick despatch. For rates of Freight apply to

PASSMORE & Co.,
Charterers of the Ship *Gertrude*.

STEAM TO SURAT, AND BHOWNUGGUR.

(Touching at Gogo.)

(IF SUFFICIENT INDUCEMENT OFFERED.)

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOS. ELLIS, Commander, (recently arrived from England,) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port, on SATURDAY, the 30th instant.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VANWULLEN, Commander, will leave for the above Port on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 7 A. M., positively.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Screw Steamer PHLOX, W. MOYLAN, Commander, will start for the above Port on THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 9 A. M., positively.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to JAVERCHUND ATMARAM.

Bombay, 26th April 1864.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Shannon*, from Liverpool, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd April 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *South*, from Liverpool, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd April 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per Ship FLEURIS, D. TAYLOR, master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which, the same will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain TAYLOR will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it once leaves the Ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owner.

Bombay, 16th April 1864.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEE OF CARGO per Barque *Ann*, Captain BARKER, from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats without delay for their Goods, otherwise the goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the Consignees.

Captain BARKER will not be responsible for the condition of Packages after they leave the ship's deck.

Captain BARKER, Barque *Ann*.

TIFFINS!- TIFFINS!! TIFFINS!!!—The best Tiffin in Bombay to be had at half-past one o'clock daily, at the Cambridge Hotel.

R. LARTER, Proprietor.

Also, a first-class Billiard Table.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Contractors desirous of executing repairs to the Building in the occupation of the High Court, are requested to apply at the Office of the undersigned on the premises of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., on or before the 1st of May.

SCOTT & MCCLELLAND.

25th April 1864.

HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—I hereby give notice, that at the General Sessions of the Peace to be held in the Durbar Room in the Town Hall on Friday next, the 29th day of April, instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, two Municipal Commissioners will be elected to supply until the next triennial election, of the vacancies occasioned by the resignations of the late Major Curtis and J. F. Hutchinson, Esq.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES, Clerk of the Peace.

Bombay, Town Hall, 26th April.

STRAYED.—On Sunday last, from the "Rock," two Hounds, one a large Brown and White Scotch Deer Hound, answering to the name of ("Bob"), the other of Mr. Campbell Kangaroo Hound, answers to the name of ("Lupa"). Any one bringing either or both of the above to T. BLACK, Esq., will be rewarded.

26th April 1864.

TO CAPITALISTS AND LANDOWNERS.—Gentlemen owning land at Byculla or Tardeo, and prepared to build, are requested to address "Centaur," care of the Manager, who wishes to lease for a term of years certain premises which he desires to have built for him. The buildings will be of an inexpensive kind, and a good rent will be given.

22nd March 1864.

THE LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA, (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL £2,000,000 IN 100,000 SHARES.

Solicitor in Bombay.—J. H. Crawford, Esq.

Agents—Messrs. Remington & Co.

The Agents in Bombay give notice that they are authorized to treat with persons requiring Loans on the security of Land or Household Property.

REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited.)

Bombay, 30th March 1864.

PRIZE ESSAY.—Rs. 1,500. In a Goozeratee Poetical Work entitled the "Gunjanamah," written by a Parsee gentleman generally known by the name of "Manockjy," and published in the year 1863. There is at the end of it an Essay under the head of "Prince Albert," the whole of which Essay if translated into the English language is worthy of Rs. 1,500 would be given, the conditions whereof are as follows:—

1. The said translation should be made either in Blank Verse or in Prose, but the translator while adhering to the original sentiments of the Author, should try to make a good idiomatic translation into English.

2. The said translation should be prepared and sent to the undersigned at the *Duffer Ishkore* Press, at Bombay, on or before the 15th day of October 1864.

3. A Committee will be appointed for examining the said Translation and the best Translation shall secure the prize. No reasons would be assigned for the rejection of any of the said Translations.

4. All rights, claims of the Translator would be deemed forfeited, after his receiving the prize, and it would be in all respects the property of the party who pays the prize.

5. For further particulars relating to this Translation we refer to the Advertisements in the *Rast Goftar* and other Vernacular journals of this month.

BYRAMJEE FURDOONJEE & Co.

Bombay, 23rd April 1864.

GRAND CONCERT
BY
SIGNORA GEMA ONORATI CAGLIE,
ON
THURSDAY EVENING, THE 5TH MAY,
IN THE
TOWN HALL,
UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.

By kind permission of Major Roberts the Band of H. M.'s 28th Regt. will be in attendance.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Ouverture, Zampa, by the band of 28th Slashers.	*Herold.*
Elegie, violin solo, by Herr Schmuck	*Ernst.*
Grande Romanza e Valse, by Signora Gema Onorati Caglie	*Venzani.*
Caprice, Le Trenoto, violin solo, by Herr Schmuck	*De Beriot.*
Selections, Crown of Diamonds, band of 28th Slashers	*Auber.*

II.

Valse, Chant. du Ciel, band of 28th Slashers	*Strauss.*
Cavatina Il Trovatore, by Signora Gemma Onorati Caglie	*Verdi.*
Carnevale di Venice, violin solo, by Herr Schmuck	*Ernst.*
Polacca di Puritani, by Signora Onorati Caglie.	*Bellini.*
Aria, Don Papiro, band of 28th Slashers.	

Concert to commence at 9 o'clock precisely.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats.....Rs. 10 | Unreserved Seats.....Rs. 5

Tickets to be had at the *Bombay Gazette* and *Times of India* Offices.

WANKLYN'S NEW PATENT MACARTHY GIN.

With Fluted Iron Roller.

THE Patentee, in introducing this Gin to Public attention, begs to state that it is believed that the substitution of his *Patent Iron Rollers, with Grooves or Flutes cut in the metal, will obviate the universal complaints which are made against the ordinary Rollers covered with Leather.* The fine spiral Grooves which are cut in the Metal itself, are of the most durable character, and being placed much closer together than they can be in Leather, enable the Gin to clean a much greater weight of Cotton, and in this respect will probably equal the Saw Gin, without injuring the Fibres. It strips the Seeds completely, without crushing them, or damaging the Cotton in any way, nor will the Iron Roller yield to climatic influences as the Leather Rollers appear to do.

The Patentee is now prepared to grant Licenses on easy terms to the Makers of Cotton Gins for the use of his Improvements, and as his Patent Iron Rollers can be made of any dimensions, those parties in Foreign Countries who have Macarthy Gins with faulty Rollers, can have them exchanged for the new Patent Iron Grooved Rollers, and are requested to make a direct application to the Patentee.

W. WANKLYN, Bury, Lancashire.

The price of the new Patent Gin, with Grooved

Iron Roller, 11-inch wide, with Gearing to be worked by hand or by power	£ 5
Do. do., 24-inch wide	£ 10

Estimates with drawings &c. may be obtained from and Orders forwarded through PEEL, CASSELS & Co.

NOTICES.

WANTED.—AN ENGINE-DRIVER. Apply to C. B. KER, Esq., Egutpoora, enclosing Testimonials.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The undersigned have this day removed to No. 17 Church Street, opposite the Bank of India.

TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.
V. RAMCHUNDER & Co.

Bombay, 18th April 1864.

WANTED AN APPOINTMENT with a Firm or Company in Bombay, by a Gentleman who has first class testimonials, has had considerable mercantile experience, and can offer good references in Bombay. Apply to "X. Y. Z.," at the *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICE.—MR. J. S. ELMORE is authorized to sign for our Firm per procuration until further notice.

HUNT & Co.,
Merchants and General Agents.

Bombay, 13th April 1864.

THE OVERLAND ROUTE.—A highly respectable female, proceeding to England by the last Mail in April, or first Mail in May, is desirous of accompanying a lady on the voyage. The highest references can be given both as to competency and character. Apply to the Manager of this journal.

TENDERS are invited for 500 Tons of Laird's Welsh Hartley STEAM COAL to be delivered at the Works of the Colaba Press Company. The Coal to be landed at the sea wall opposite the premises of the Company direct from aboard a Ship and subject to its approval by the Company's Engineer.

By order of the Directors of the Company,
J. BROOKS,
Secretary, Colaba Press Company.

Bombay, 22nd April 1864.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.—NOTICE.—Interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum will be allowed on all sums deposited with the Bank for three months certain.

H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 11th March 1864.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NEW CAPITAL.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, one new Share will be issued to the holder of each old Share.

The first Call of (Rs. 500) five hundred per Share on each new Share is payable at the Office of the undersigned on or before the 30th instant, or the said Shares to be forfeited.

The new Shares not applied for on or before the 30th instant will be sold on account of the Company.

FLETCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.

Bombay, 8th April 1864.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an Adjourned Ordinary General Meeting of the Proprietors of this Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 3rd May next, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of receiving the Directors' half-yearly Report.

By order of the Board of Directors,
PESTONJEE DADABHOY,
Secretary.

Bombay, 19th April 1864.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that at the Adjourned Ordinary General Meeting of the Proprietors of the said Company, to be held on THURSDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 4 o'clock P. M. at the Company's Office, No. 17, Church Gate Street, a Requisition will be made for effecting an alteration in the 63rd Clause of the Deed of Co-partnership, with reference to insuring all the buildings and property of the Company.

By order of the Board of Directors,
PESTONJEE DADABHOY, Secretary.

Bombay, 23rd April 1864.

NOTICE.—With reference to the Memorandum issued under date the 1st December 1863, by the Honble RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY offering encouragement to natives of India to proceed to England and there qualify themselves for practice at the Bar, persons in the Bombay Presidency desirous of taking advantage of the Hon'ble MR. RUSTOMJEE'S benefaction are invited to send in their names to the undersigned on or before the 1st December next.

Extract from the abovementioned Memorandum.

"The benefits of the proposal are to be open to

One Parsee
One Hindoo } in Bombay.
One Portuguese

All of good family connections, occupying a respectable position in society."

It has been resolved by the Committee with the Hon'ble MR. RUSTOMJEE'S assent (1) that persons intending to follow, as well as those actually practising the Legal Profession are eligible as Candidates, and (2) that Candidates must at the time of election have passed the B. A. examination of the University of Bombay.

NUSSERWANJEE BYRAMJEE,
Secy. to the Committee for the Selection of Candidates.

Bombay, 21st March 1864.

NOTICE.—LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION to the Estate and Effects of the late ROBERT SINCLAIR SUTHERLAND, of the Indian Army, formerly Lieutenant-Colonel in the Honourable East India Company's Service, and late of No. 14, Blacket Place, Edinburgh, having been granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to FRANCIS FREDERICK LIDDERDALE, Esquire, a Partner in the Firm of Remington and Company having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estate, are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts, and deliver up such property forthwith to me.

REMINGTON & Co.

Bombay, 21st April 1864.

PRINCE OF WALES PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—SECOND CALL OF Rs. 500 PER SHARE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Shareholders in this Company are required to pay a Second Call of Rupees five hundred (500) per Share to the Office of the undersigned on or before SATURDAY, the 30th instant, failing which, interest will be charged on all such unpaid Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

LECKIE & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 7th April 1864.

THE following Passages are required:—

From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope.

For (3) three time-expired men of H. M.'s Military Service.

From Bombay to Singapore.

For (8) eight time-expired Convicts.

From Bombay to the Andamans.

For (53) Fifty-three Native Convicts.

By order,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 22nd April 1864.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED)
તીનાવેલી પરેચ કંમપેનો લીમીતેદ.

NOTICE.—The Share Certificates for this Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the receipts granted for the first Call be sent to the undersigned to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 12, Medow Street, Bombay, 15th March 1864.

WESTERN INDIA SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED.)
વેસ્ટરન ઇનડીઆ શીપ કંમપેનો લીમીતેદ.

NOTICE.—The Share Certificates for this Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the receipts granted for the first Call be sent to the undersigned to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Managers and Treasurers.

No. 12, Meadow Street, Bombay, 15th March 1864.

TO SMOKERS.

Bristol Bird's Eye	in ½ lb. Tin and Packet.	
Returns	Do.	Do.
York Rivers	Do.	Do.
Virginia Shag	Do.	Do.
Taddy's Smoking mixture	Do.	Do.

All in prime condition. Meerschaum and Briar-wood Pipes, Cheroot Holders in the greatest possible variety, and every other Smoker's requisite.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have received a small assortment of Jewellery of first-rate manufacture, selected by their partner in London, and of superior quality to any in this market.

JEWELLERY.

Gold Bracelet, Brooch and Ear Drops, in case complete	...	...	...	Rs. 320
Do. do. do. do.	set with Diamonds do.			500
Do. do. do. do.	forming a pair if required		...	325
Do. do. do. do.	do.	do.	...	275
Do. do. with Opal	...	...	...	140
Do. do. twisted, set with Diamonds			...	240
Do. Brooch set with Pearls	...	...	...	110
Do. do. do. Emeralds	...	...	...	110
Do. do. do. do.	and Diamonds			300
Do. do. and Ear Drops	...	...	...	250
Do. do. do. do.	...	...	...	200
Do. Necklets	...	...	Rs. 210, 170 and	90
Do. Lockets of various patterns plain, Emerald chased, Engraved, set with Pearls, Diamonds, painted &c., from		...	...	Rs. 30 to 100
Do. Neckchains, handsome, from		...	...	Rs. 90 to 200
Do. Alberts for Gentlemen	...	...	...	Rs. 80 to 250
Do. Ear Drops of various patterns.				
Do. Vinaigrettes, Scent Boules.				
Do. Charms in great variety.				
Do. Thimbles, Shirt, Neck and Wrist Studs.				
Do. Studs in cases complete.				
Do. Signet and other Rings.				
Do. Wedding and Guard do.				
Do. Rings set with Opals, Emeralds, Pearls, Diamonds, Turquoises, &c.				
Do. Solitaires.				
Do. Pen and Pencil Cases from Rs. 30 to 70.				
Ivory do.	do.			
Silver Mugs for Children.				
Do. do. with Knife, Fork, and Spoon.				
Do. Knife, Fork and Spoon, in cases.				
Morocco cases containing 6 plated Salt Cellars.				
Sauce Frames with Plated and Twisted Handles.				
Breakfast Cruet, elegant and neat Photographic.				

ALSO

Blanchard's and Vinting's Collodion.	
Thomas' do.	Chloride of Gold.
Glass Baths, Dishes and Plates of sizes.	
Albums, elegant, of various sizes.	

SUNDRIES.

A further supply of Bows and Arrows.
Cricket Leggings and Raquet Bats.
Do. Gloves, Bats and Balls.
Croquet Games.
Billiard Balls, Cues, Cushions and Cloths.
Hair Brushes, Ivory and Satinwood Backs.
Clothes Brushes.
Nail and Tooth Brushes.
Perfumery from different makers.
Fort and Byculla.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET.—Several Godowns at the Victoria Bunder. Apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

TO LET.—The Premises, No. 15, Rampart Row, next to the P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, and now occupied by the undersigned to whom apply.

LEGGATT & Co.

TO BE LET.—THE OFFICE just vacated by the Comptoir D' Escompte De Paris. Apply to

COUPLAND & CO.

1st April 1864.

OFFICES TO BE LET in the building now occupied by the Comptoir D'Escompte De Paris, Military Square, from 1st of April next. Apply to COUPLAND & Co. on the premises.

Bombay, 1st March 1864.

TO BE LET, light, airy, and commodious OFFICES, very cool, and a convenient distance from the Court House, Custom House, &c. Rent moderate. Apply to "X. Y.," *Bombay Gazette*.

11th April 1864.

TO BE LET, two large ROOMS well adapted for offices. Apply to

17 Church Street. TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.

NOTICE.—To be let as Bandora from the 1st May next the Bungalow at present occupied by R. B. Stranack, Esq. For particulars apply to Messrs. STRANACK & Co.

Bombay, 26th April 1864.

TO LET.—Several Rooms in the Fort, suitable for Offices and Godowns. Apply at No. 9, Military Square.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, good old Golden SHERRY at Rs. 16 per Dozen, and SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK at Rs. 25 per Dozen. LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 5th April 1864.

ALLSOPPS' BEER, in Wood, October Brew, daily expected.

Orders registered by CARDWELL PARSONS & Co.

ALLSOP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by F. FRIEND & Co., in Quarts and Pints at Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 per dozen respectively; also their STOUT PORTER at Rs. 5 for Quarts and Rs. 3 per dozen for Pints. Apply to CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Rampart Row.

N. B.—Messrs. F. FRIEND & Co., having suffered severely from the forgery of their labels, have adopted a new Trade Mark, which is also impressed on the capsule and particular attention is called to it.

MOSELLE AND HOCK, of first class quality, from Deinhard and Jordan Coblentz, in quarts and pints. Rs. 30 and Rs. 16 per dozen, for cash only.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)

Fort and Byculla.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork. FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,

Sole Agents for Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

FRESH ARRIVALS.—PESTONJEE JEWANJEE & Co. have much pleasure in announcing to their Constituents, and the public that they have just landed ex *Monarchy*, *Gloucestershire*, and *Ambrose*, a Sonig Hock, Sparkling Moselle and Sparkling Burgundy, &c., with or without materials: the whole to hand in splendid order.

P. J. & Co. solicit an early inspection and trial of same.

N. B.—Quarterly supplies Overland and via the Cape as usual.

Depot for Indian Condiments, &c. &c.

No. 1, Military square, 20th April 1864.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 ,, 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 ,, 23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE,—For Sale, at the godowns of the undersigned, JULES MUMM & Co.'s first quality sparkling dry CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints. JACKSON ACKROYD & Co.,

1st October 1863. 1, Oak Lane.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account:—

No. 3, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts	Rs. 21	0	per dozen.
,, Ditto in Pints	11	8	,, ,,
,, 3, a full flavored Do., in Quarts	16	8	,, ,,
,, Ditto in Pints	9	0	,, ,,
,, 4, a light Breakfast Do. in Quarts	12	8	,, ,,

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following BRANDIES and WINES, just received from William Vertue & Co., Leith:—

Brandy, *very old*	Rs. 40	per dozen, quarts
Do. fine	,, 25	do.
Red Seal Sherry	,, 24	do.
Black Seal Sherry	,, 26	do.

Also, James Violett & Co.'s Single Star Claret at Rs. 12 per dozen.

Rampart Row, 2nd March 1864. MACNEE & Co.

FOR SALE, (apply to MERWANJEE MANECKJEE, Godown keeper at the Office of the undersigned):

BEER—Tennent's Pale Ale, in qts. at	Rs. 42	per Chs. Rs. 42
Do. in pints	,,	,, 3
Porter in pints (expected)	,,	,, 3

N. B.—In the barrel (containing 3 or 4 dozen of quarts and 6 dozen of pints), with an allowance of one bottle per dozen for breakage and ullage. For 50 dozen and upwards a reduction might be made. per dozen.

BRANDY—Good Pale Cognac, from France, at	Rs. 18	
Old do. do.	,,	18
BURGUNDY—Light Beaujolais, red Capsules	,,	15
Do. do. white	,,	13
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart's, red Seal, in quarts	,,	38
Do. in pints	,,	20
Green Seal, quarts	,,	42
CLARET—Chateau Leoville, fine	,,	12
Chateau Beychevelle	,,	17
St. Estèphe, a light breakfast wine	,,	9
GINGER WINE—Charle's, from Leith	,,	32
PORT—Carbonell's old fruity	,,	22
SHERRY—Do. pale old dry	,,	28
Good pale tiffin (Cortisso's)	,,	12
Dry pale dinner do.	,,	
CANDLES, a few boxes (25 lb. each) fine Sperm, p. box	,,	
CARRIAGES and RIFLES	Westley Richards' Breechloaders, (see also Caps and Cartridges.)	At various prices.
SAFES—Milners' and Price's patent fireproof		
IRON CHAIRS—Brown Brothers' celebrated folding		

SWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bruce Lane, 22nd Feb. 1864.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD, AND JAMES ADELPHI, LONDON.)

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

		Per doz.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	Rs.	40 0
Do. ,, a Crown	,,	30 0
Do. ,, Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	,,	21 0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	,,	40 0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	,,	36 0
Do. Fine ,, Brand a Crown	,,	30 0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OUR "OVERLAND SUMMARY" is now ready. It contains, in addition to all the News of the Fortnight specially-written Market and Freight Reports, and well-digested Summary of Events.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION,... ... Rs. 10.
SINGLE COPIES, ... 8 As. each.
Bombay Gazette Office, Medow Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—MR. HENRY J. A. HERVEY, pas senger per P. and O. Company's last Mail Steamer, is requested to call at Messrs. W. NICOL & Co.'s office for a letter awaiting him.

NOTICE.—The Consignees of 2 Cases of Merchandize per *Egeria*, marked RB and addressed to Captain R. BARGRIE, shipped by Messrs. R. WEBB & Co., are at once requested to take delivery of the same from the Custom House where they have been landed by paying Freight and Landing Charges to Messrs. MARTIN, YOUNG and Co., Agents to the Ship.

ALL PERSONS having claims against the Estate of the late Major A. H. CURTIS, Bombay Staff Corps, are requested to forward them to me on or before 31st May 1864, after which date no claims will be received.

It is further requested that any one indebted to or having property belonging to the said Estate, will pay such claims or hand over such property to me without delay.

A. N. WILSON, Captain,
President of Committee of Adjustment.
Bombay, 28th April 1864.

SPECIAL SESSIONS OF THE PEACE.—I hereby give notice, that the Special Sessions of the Peace proposed to be held on MONDAY the 2nd day of May next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon is postponed until THURSDAY the 5th day of May next, it having been found impossible to have the resolutions proposed by the Grand Jury printed in time to enable the Justices to consider them before Monday next.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk of the Peace.
Bombay, Town Hall, 27th April 1864.

FOR SALE.—A second-hand Office SHIGRAM in first-rate order. Apply for particulars at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort.

RED BOOT MART.—BOOTS & SHOES SELLING OFF.—The undersigned begs to inform the Public, that he is selling off his extensive stock of BOOTS and SHOES, at greatly reduced prices to ensure a quick sale; the greatest part has just been received, warranted and made especially to order.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE.

Will be published at noon.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT,
AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published on the departure of each Overland Mail for England.

CONTAINS a Statement of Import and Export Custom Duties; Tables of Weights, Monies, and Measures; detailed Prices Current of Europe Goods and Eastern Produce; Lists of Shipping Arrivals and Departures for the fortnight; a List of Square-rigged Vessels in Harbour on the date of publication, with the names of their Commanders, their Tonnage, Bombay Agents, Destination, and Date of commencing to load.

AND A SPECIALLY-WRITTEN FORTNIGHTLY REPORT ON THE BOMBAY MARKET.

Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10.
Single Copies, 8 As. each.
Bombay Gazette Office, Medow Street, Fort.

25,000 STERLING TO BE GAINED ON THE 1ST AUGUST 1864.—£25,000 £4,166 £2,083 twice £833, fifteen times £416, thirty times £83 &c. Sterling in the large Austrian State Money Lottery. Guaranteed by Government and State.

On the 1st August 1864 one thousand of this Loan will be drawn and two months later the drawing of prizes will take place, in which every one of these thousand Tickets must have a sure gain. The larger prizes are as above stated, the smallest is £59 Sterling. The chances therefore, are extremely favourable and none should neglect to participate in this game by means of a very small investment such eminent prizes can be obtained.

Tickets for the above drawing cost, say, one £1, eleven £10, twenty-seven £20 sterling. Supposing several persons were to join, and take twenty-three or more tickets (as proportionate prizes) each of the party would have to pay a trifle and partake of the chance of many numbers, of which several may hit upon high gains.

Orders attended to in course and drawing lists and prizes (the latter in English Bank Bills) will be sent speedily.

The amount of tickets desired may be remitted in Bills in England, France, Germany, &c. and parties are requested to apply direct to

J. & S. FRIEDBERG,
Bankers in Frankfort-on-Maine, Germany.

CHIEF PRIZE.—Francs 625,000 on 1st August 1864. Of the Great Imperial Austrian Lottery containing 21 Prizes of 600,000 France 175,000 103 of 375,000, 90 of 100,000, 105 of 75,000, 90 of 50,000, 105 of 37,500, 370 of 12,500, 20 of 10,000, 76 of 7,500, 54 of 6,250 &c. &c. down to 11,400 of 300 Francs, the least prize, in all 420,000 prizes! Four drawings annually, viz. 1st January, 1st April, 1st July, and 1st October. The cheap price of a ticket for one drawing is £1 Sterling, for 11 £10 Sterling.

Orders executed in course and prize lists sent punctually. Remittances are requested either in Cash or Bills on London, Paris, Marseilles, &c.

No one should neglect an opportunity to participate in the above with the prospect of acquiring a large amount of money for so small an investment; therefore apply soon, and direct to

J. G. LUSSMANN,
Junior Banker, Frankfort-on-Maine, Germany.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Salsette*, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 29th April 1864, at 7 o'clock A. M. An after packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M.

Registered Letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Ottara*, will be CLOSED THIS DAY, the 28th April 1864, at 6 o'clock P.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 29th.

Letters for Australia will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

CALENDAR——APRIL—MAY, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter, Friday	29th.....	9h. 26m.	A. M.
New Moon, Friday	6th.....	5h. 5m.	A. M.
First Quarter, Friday	13th.....	11h. 12m.	P. M.
Full Moon, Saturday	21st.....	5h. 14m.	P. M.
Last Quarter, Saturday	28th.....	2h. 12m.	P. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	Even	Evening Gun-fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Thur.	28	Neptune rises 3.53.	5 35	6 20	3 4	3 36	
Fri.	29	Neptune sets at 3.57.	5 34	6 20	4 11	4 51	
Sat.	30	Mercury rises 6.32.	5 34	6 20	5 32	6 11	
Sun.	1	Rogation Sunday.	5 33	6 21	6 48	7 23	
Mon.	2	Daybreak at 4h.14.	5 33	6 21	7 55	8 23	
Tues.	3	Invention of Cross.	5 32	6 21	8 50	9 15	
Wed.	4	Twilight ends 7.49.	5 31	6 21	9 49	10 5	

20th April 1864. Time—9h. 00m. 45s.5.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	April 20	KURRACHEE	April 22
ADRA	April 14	LAHORE	April 13
ALLAHABAD	April 16	LONDON	April 4
AUSTRALIA	Feb. 26	MAURITIUS	April 6
ALEXANDRIA	April 2	MADRAS	April 23
BANGALORE	April 22	MALTA	April 9
CALCUTTA	April 19	MEERUT	April 19
CAPE	Mar. 3	OUDH	April 20
CEYLON	Mar. 28	PUNJAUB	Mar. 12
COCHIN	April 9	PENANG	April 11
DELHI	April 16	RANGOON	Mar. 8
FRANCE	April 5	SUEZ	April 14
HONG KONG	April 1	SINGAPORE	April 9

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1864.

THE Bench of Justices meets to-morrow for the purpose of electing two Municipal Commissioners in the room of Major Curtis and Mr. Hutchinson, the former gentleman having resigned the half-time Commissioner-ship on being appointed by Government to succeed Mr. Forjett as President of the Board, and the latter having, it is understood, determined to give up the thankless office of Commissioner out of sheer disgust at the inability of the public to appreciate his merits. The lamented death of Major Curtis, happening so soon after his promotion in the Board, has temporarily deprived Bombay of the services of all three Commissioners; and we would put it to the Bench whether they should not avail themselves of this opportunity, when there remain no individual interests to be consulted, no individual susceptibilities to be wounded, to place the Commission (with the concurrence of Government) in abeyance, until the arrangements now in progress for the reform of the Municipalities are concluded. The Reform Committee have taken so long a time to prepare the resolutions which they are to submit to the Bench that it is reasonable to expect there cannot be much further delay; and we believe that, when the discussion of these matters is resumed, there will be found to be very little difference of opinion among the Justices as to the nature of the changes that ought to be effected. For there has arisen among natives as well as Europeans a strong feeling in favour of a popular Municipality composed of representatives of the rate-payers who would control the expenditure of the local taxes and to whom all executive officers would be directly responsible. It is felt that, even if no immediate gain in administrative efficiency resulted from the establishment of a Municipality similar to that of Calcutta, the experiment is worth trying for the sake of the insight it will give the people into the practical working of self-government and the lesson it will teach them as to the obligation of every intelligent citizen to take part in the management of the public affairs of the town or nation to which he belongs. The *Saturday Review* well points out the distinction between England and other countries as regards what is best termed the public spirit of the people, when, noticing the retirement of the Queen from the performance of the public duties of her station, it says:—"In "England, moreover, there is another reason "which would powerfully contribute to impair "the influence of a Sovereign who lived in per- "petual retirement. In this country, all classes, "from the Prime Minister down to the poorest "petty Juryman, do a great deal of what is, "practically, gratuitous labour for the benefit of "the State. The general consciousness of self- "sacrifice which is the result of this national "habit produces a very exacting popular opinion "on the subject of public duty." It is, we may add, the want of this spirit of self-sacrifice which debases the tone of popular opinion in India on the subject of public duty; and the press will, we take it, do good service to the State if it can persuade the people of the Presidency towns at least to shake off their selfishness so far as will permit them to take part in the direction even of Municipal affairs.

IF "the weak point of the contemporaries of the *Times of India* is their *facts*" it may reasonably be asserted that their weakness leans to virtue's side. Better certainly to have a weakness for facts, than strength in fiction, however much the dear old lady our contemporary may shake her coalscuttle bonnet at the strange preference. We can, however, scarcely wonder at her horror thereat when she is about to deliver herself of such an undisguised though slightly involved banger as the following. She has just spoken of her contemporaries, and she continues:—

"By now making indiscriminate censure the policy of one of those *organs*, as undisguised, because undisguisable, partisanship is the only reason for the existence of the other, these *gentlemen* hope, no doubt, to cast a net over the whole extent of the public taste and sympathies "The "contemporaries" are first "organs" then "gentlemen" (a confusion of metaphor which strongly reminds one of Mrs. Gamp when she said that "his 'owls was horguns"). We are sorry that we cannot return the compliment to the dear old soul herself, whose style of attack we must regretfully remark possesses rather the grandeur of Mrs. Grundy than the fairness of a "gentleman."

To support her doctrine with regard to *our* "policy" of "indiscriminate censure," (the "undisguised partisanship" just before spoken of has nothing to do with *us* or *our* "policy") we are not a little amused to find that, with true feminine perspicacity, our contemporary commences by adducing an instance in which our "censure" strangely enough takes the form of praise. In the full blown pride of a rhetorical flourish, one can perhaps hardly expect an old lady to be very particular as to the line of her argument; and as in this case the "indiscriminate censure" happens to be her own, her little confusion is quite excusable "Let the P. & O. Steam-Ship Company, for instance," she says "be *praised* for making the most it can out of its monopoly; let individuals" (an "individual" madam if you wish to tell the whole truth!) "be gibbeted for their efforts, or supposed efforts" (very clever that word "supposed") "to obtain a passage on terms at which the Company, by its own admission, can well afford to carry them" (him) * * * * The *puffer* may make the best excuse he can for the patent defects of the damaged goods for which he seeks a market!" We are the *puffer* of course; but what are the damaged goods for which we seek a market is not so clear. So far as we can see they may be, either the P. and O. Company, "individuals" whom we gibbet for stinginess, or our "policy," or all three put together.

The next instance of "indiscriminate censure" which the good old soul has raked up consists in something which she delicately disguises under the figure of "a gross and impudent falsehood," and the sole reason of her thus bringing into play the resources of her choice terminology is that we did not go to Tanna to ascertain whether a prisoner had died of cholera or not. We casually mentioned in an article that *we had been informed* that a prisoner who had been illegally condemned to death by Mr. Gonne had died of cholera in prison, while awaiting the confirmation of his sentence. Our tender-hearted contemporary, "when she came to hear on it," rather chuckled at the idea. She did not certainly go to Tanna to ascertain whether it was true before she gave additional publicity to the statement, although, by suggesting that course to us, she clearly acknowledges that such a duty was cast upon her. We don't acknowledge the duty, therefore, in publishing the statement, which we did in perfect good faith, we did not offend our own conscience. That it is untrue is certainly not the fault of the authorities at Tanna.

The third and last instance of "indiscriminate censure" adduced against us is the line we took in the notorious Ahmednuggur case. In this instance, we firstly are accused pretty roundly for what is inferentially insinuated to be a perversion of facts, for the purpose of heightening the colouring of our attack upon the conduct of Mr. Richardson. After the initiatory flourish of trumpets, that "it was positively asserted in our contemporary's last Overland Summary and copied in his daily issue that Mr. Richardson had wreaked his vengeance on his late Sheristedar by ordering him to be employed in sweeping out the Court House" and all the rest of it, we respectfully ask whether the conclusion arrived at, that our statement may be true, and indeed probably is from the great length of time it has remained uncontradicted, is not rather lame, even for Mrs. Grundy? As to Mr. Richardson's being raised to the Bench of the High Court, of course a piece of chaff which is obviously so to every one but the *Times of India* is quite beyond the comprehension of that journal; to Mrs. G.'s antique understanding "it is an expression of malignity." It is also our statement that Mr. Souter grossly violated the law; which unfortunately he did. But even in this case do we look in vain for any evidence of the charge of "indiscriminate censure" brought against us; for we find that even Mrs. Grundy has "not hesitated to condemn Mr. Richardson's and Mr. Dugle's proceedings—where they* obviously deserved censure;" the charge therefore, which we have shown rests solely on this last instance, because no case of censure at all is found in the other two, finds its sole support in the different interpretation of the word "obviously" by ourselves and our contemporary. Upon this frail foundation there is built the fabric of our excellent old lady's unmeasured indignation. To bring forth this ridiculous mouse has she laboured in the dreadful travail of word-birth—and produces the abortions "pre-judgement" and "pre-condemnation." For this has she culled the choicest flowers of Billingsgate and heaped on us the horribly incomprehensible charge of "debased sensationalism."

It is possible that the term "indiscriminate censure" might not be inaptly retorted.

THE following is taken from our *Overland Summary* of this day:—

The hot season has now fairly commenced. The Governor General and his Council have left Calcutta for Simla, after having got through a good deal of legislative work of a very creditable character; but that repose in the most delightful of hill stations which they have probably been looking forward to as the reward of their labours will, in all likelihood, be rudely disturbed; for strange news comes to us of a rupture with the barbarous frontier state of Bhootan, to which the Hon. Ashley Eden was lately sent on a mission to settle existing differences and propose a treaty of commerce. The English Envoy was, we are told, insulted in public darbar, and compelled to sign a treaty ceding the whole of Assam to Bhootan. This insult to the English power must, of course, be promptly avenged; and Sir John Lawrence, who has already, since his return to India, given proofs that he has lost none of his old strength and decision of character, is not the man to linger amid the delights of Simla when it is necessary to avenge an outrage on the honour and dignity of the English name.

The dulness of Indian life will also probably be stirred by a lively controversy between the Government of Bombay and Sir Charles Trevelyan with regard to the expenditure on Public Works in India. Sir Charles took occasion, in his Financial Statement, to attack in very bitter language the policy of Sir Bartle Frere, who, he said, while demanding that the salaries of all the servants of Government in this Presidency should be raised in order to enable them to meet the effects of the practical famine which has been created by the enormous increase in price of all the necessaries of life, at the same time wishes to intensify that famine by crowding the work of several years into one, and spending an extravagant amount of money on unproductive Public Works. The only reply that has been offered to this criticism is based upon a reference to the amount of the grants actually made to Bombay for Public Works; but it is clear that this is no criterion of the wisdom or folly of Sir Bartle Frere's policy, for the Finance Minister's words make it certain that only a very small part of what was asked has been allowed to the Government of Bombay. There is an evident personal feeling in the tone used by Sir Charles Trevelyan in speaking of Sir Bartle Frere, which gives promise of a discussion almost as exciting as that which resulted four years ago in the recall of Sir Charles Trevelyan himself, then Governor of Madras.

Indian travellers will rejoice to hear that the P. and O. Company has at last made a general reduction in the passenger fares on all the lines between Europe and the East. This reduction, however, only re-establishes the old rates which prevailed some seven years ago, making the fare for a first-class passenger £85 instead of £100 from Southampton to Bombay. This concession is of course insufficient to satisfy the expectations of the people of Bombay, who think that the time has fully come when they ought to have a weekly mail and to be able to get home for £50. These advantages, however, they can never hope to enjoy while the monopoly of the P. and O. Company lasts, and Bombay can only hope that some new Company will be found bold enough to enter the lists against so formidable a rival.

There has been much discussion in Bombay respecting the fairness and legality of certain resolutions adopted last week at a general meeting of shareholders of the Commercial Bank. At this meeting it was determined that Mr. Angus, the Manager of the Bank in Bombay, should be presented with a purse of £5,000 in recognition of his valuable services, and that 10,000 shares of the new capital of the Bank, which if sold in the open market would, it is estimated, at present prices bring in a profit of £200,000, should be allotted at par to certain gentlemen in London who have been successful in obtaining a charter for the Bank. It is freely said that such a way of disposing of the property of the Bank is scandalous, and the action of the Promoters of the Charter, who now have it in their power to accept or refuse the 10,000 shares (for themselves and friends), is awaited with some anxiety those who are interested in the fair fame and continued prosperity of the Bank in its new sphere of operations.

WE read in the *Egyptian Times* that "the P. & O. steamer *Baroda* accomplished her first passage from Southampton to Alexandria making an extraordinary quick passage, with generally fine weather, and light head winds, from the time she left Southampton till her arrival there, being 11 days 30 minutes, including 21 hours 40 minutes stoppages at Gibraltar and Malta, or 10 days 13 hours under steam, allowing for 11 hours difference of time. The run from Southampton to Gibraltar was performed in 3 days 22 hours 15 minutes; Gibraltar to Malta 3 days 9 hours 5 minutes; and Malta to Alexandria 2 days 19 hours 30 minutes. She was built by Peto and Brassey, Milwall Iron Works, London; her engines are by Humphry & Tennent, London; registered tonnage, 1232; burthen 2050; horse power 400: extreme length 338 feet: beam 38½, and depth 29 feet."

THE same journal of the 9th instant says:—"The *Erymanthe*, belonging to the Messageries Imperiales Steam Navigation Company, which arrived at Suez on the 26th ultimo, brought an embassy from the Japanese Government. There are three ambassadors, and the *suite* comprises no fewer than thirty persons. They arrived in Alexandria on Thursday evening from Cairo. H. H. the Viceroy entertained them in a princely style. The object of their visit to Europe has not transpired."

A CORRESPONDENT writing to the *Egyptian Times* says:—

"The Egyptian Railway management is getting from bad to worse, complaints from all quarters being daily received by us. Jeffrey Bey would very much oblige us by coming to our office and perusing copies of the letters we have received from indignant passengers, remonstrating with him in unmeasured terms for the delay and expense incurred by them, for what they describe as the total neglect of attention to their wants and comforts. One writes, 'Here we are and how long we shall remain it is impossible to say.' The Superintendent of Locomotives has just started to bring fifteen disabled and disorderly engines. There is no coal and no coke at Suez. What is at Cairo is of such quality that it is hardly possible to get up a pound of steam. It is not only French firms that are to blame; but as I am informed a large incorporated Steam Navigation Company, who have recently taken immense contracts for steamers, coal, and coke for the Egyptian Government!"

WE read in the Times of the 4th instant:—

"It is with much regret we announce that the Duke of Newcastle has been compelled by increasing ill-health to resign the seals of the Colonial Department. In compliance with the anxious desire of his colleagues, he continued until Saturday last to discharge with characteristic fidelity the duties of his office; but his constitution, unfeebled by several recent attacks of unusual severity, required absolute repose, and he has been at last induced by the exigencies of his physicians to seek that relief from labour which a less energetic mind would have claimed at a much earlier period.

"Mr. Cardwell, who firstentered the present Government as Secretary for Ireland, which post he exchanged for the almost sinecure office of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, will succeed the Duke of Newcastle as Secretary of State for the Colonies, and will thus vacate his seat for Oxford. The writ will be moved this evening, and Mr. Cardwell will, we believe, be re-elected without opposition.

"Lord Clarendon, who first entered the Cabinet in 1840 as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, but has since held some of the highest offices of the State, having been five years Viceroy of Ireland and five years Foreign Secretary, has consented to accept the comparatively humble office with which he commenced his distinguished career, and will succeed Mr. Cardwell as Chancellor of the Duchy.

"One or two other changes will probably be rendered necessary by these arrangements."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

MADRAS, 26TH APRIL.

Steamer *Pearl* from Bombay anchored.

THE EASTER RECESS AND THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

LONDON, 4TH APRIL.

THE evening of the day on which I posted my last letter to you was the last Parliamentary evening before the Easter recess, and to day Parliament meets again, probably in much the same humour in which it separated, one of boisterous but ill-defined ill-humour. That last evening's debate was marked by two additional personality debates, such as always mark the growing disgust of the Commons for a Government which they are not yet willing to upset on *principle*, and such as have especially distinguished the present session. Sir J. D. Hay threatened a vote of direct censure on the Chancellor of the Exchequer for his treatment of Mr. H. B. Sheridan in the matter concerning the Provident Life Assurance Society, explained in my last letter. But he was not permitted by the House actually to move it, though a warm discussion, not very favourable to Mr. Gladstone, took place on the subject. The other and still more acrimonious explosion of temper was elicited by Lord Palmerston's declaration that Mr. Stansfeld had offered his resignation, but that he had declined to accept it. Neither debate came on this occasion to a division; indeed the late division on the Stansfeld case had shown the Tories that many members of their own party were not yet willing to concur in a vote likely to turn out the Government, or cause a dissolution, for they would probably have secured a victory had not many of the Conservatives purposely withdrawn before the division. It is easy to see from the great Conservative demonstration at Exeter last week, that the House will meet in much the same temper in which it dispersed,—one of tart distaste to the present attitude or no attitude of the Government, one of acrimonious anxiety to rap the knuckles of the Cabinet on every convenient occasion on which it can do so, without giving it warning or dismissing it, but not quite yet one of any fixed resolve to encounter and defeat it. A great living microscopic physiologist once told me a curious story about some animalculæ, to the existence of which he solemnly deposed, which in their ordinary state are nothing apparently but "cell" little globes of organized matter with no discernible organs of any sort, either for locomotion, for catching food, for swallowing it, for digesting it, or for anything else. But, so he told me, as soon as the time comes when they need repair, they may be seen to "extemporize" legs (which suddenly grow out of the cell) to run after their food, mouths to seize it with, stomachs to digest it with,—processes all of which may be watched under the microscope,—and as soon as these processes are finished they relapse again into cell, mere cell, without any visible organs at all. I remember thinking, when I first heard this curious scientific tale, that such animalculæ ought (according to Darwin's hypothesis) to have an immense advantage over all regularly organised animalculæ "in the conflict of race." If we could but extemporize legs and arms and stomachs just when we wanted them, and suppress them when we did'nt, what an enormous pull that would give us over creatures condemned to legs and arms, when they were only in the way, and condemned to carry about tormenting stomachs at all times whether in requisition for digestive purposes or not! But I have confided to you this little bit of scientific fact or fiction in this letter, because it seems to me a very instructive political parable on the advantages which the Conservative party just now possess over the Liberals, as well as of the reason why those advantages are not more absolutely decisive than they are. The country itself is like these wonderful animalculæ; in times of rest it is (politically) mere "cell" without prehensile or masticating or digestive organs, but when it finds itself in need of repair, it extemporizes its "liberal" legs to run after new food, its liberal arms and teeth to seize it, stomach to digest and assimilate it with the old institutions of the country, and then it relapses once more into mere cell. Now the Conservative party is that which is always insisting on the advantage of remaining in this stage of mere "cell" as long as possible. The Liberal party is that which insists on the resumption of legs and arms and digestive processes as essential to vitality and progress. When the country is, as it seems to be just now, impressed with the advantage of subsiding into isolation and inactivity and "cell," the Conservative party have of course a vast advantage with the country; but there is this limitation to that advantage, that political leaders of commanding talent can seldom be found who are simply in favour of a policy of subsidence and collapse, while, *without* political leaders of commanding talent, it is very difficult to keep a Parliamentary party together at all. And this is precisely the difficulty of the Conservatives just now, their do-nothing principle is increasing rapidly in popularity with the country, but their leaders are not gaining in popularity at all. It is those too clever leaders, these superfluous "arms and legs" of the Conservative party, these supererogatory organs of motion and attack and assimilation, which deprive the party of the advantages of the growing popularity of its opinions. The small men of the party, Sir Stafford Northcote for instance, and Mr. Hardy, and General Peel, and Lord Robert Cecil, grow in popularity;—but the greater men are far too rich in energy and political originality, and a wish to do something, to be otherwise than anxieties to their followers. If they could once again have such a really *great* commonplace statesman as the first Sir Robert Peel —a man who never wished to do any thing simply for the sake of movement, and yet who could devise the best means of doing all that was necessary either in attack or resistance—the Tories would come in, and probably stay in for ten years at least. But this combination of such vast ability and great judgment as the late Sir Robert Peel's, with a real dislike to originality and change, is but a rare one, and now the country finds itself preferring the small commonplace intellects of the Conservative party to their brilliant but untrustworthy leaders, and yet, without those brilliant but untrustworthy leaders, they are quite unable to move.

This state of things found very curious expression in the Conservative demonstration on Tuesday last at Exeter. The great speaker was Sir Stafford Northcote, whom report denominates as the next Tory Chancellor of the Exchequer. Sir Stafford Northcote is a Parliamentary importation from the permanent Civil Service. He was a pet, I believe, permanent Secretary to the Treasury, an appointment, I think, of the Tories. But he has acted under Mr. Gladstone, to whom he has a very kindly feeling, and whom alone of all the principal members of the Government he took no assail last Tuesday at Exeter. He is a cleverish clear headed little man, with a shrill monotonous voice, who impresses one in debate rather like a promoted head-clerk, with oratory always didactic, and generally statistical, accurate, respectable, but of little weight in the House, and no force of character; yet he seems to be nearly the "favourite" among the House of Commons Conservatives, which is even more commonplace as well as less acid than Lord Robert Cecil. He is about on a level in ability with Sir John Pakington, but with rather more nimbleness of mind than the late Tory first Lord of the Admiralty. He was the Tory spokesman on Tuesday, and he had the difficult task of reconciling the party to Mr. Disraeli, who has more than once lately—a curious symptom—been under obligations to his subordinates when his own party would scarcely listen to him. Sir Stafford Northcote began by apologizing for Mr. Disraeli's absence and eulogizing his fairness as leader of opposition. He went straight to the core of the dislike felt for his chief. The country gentlemen say very truly, that Mr. Disraeli is un-English. Sir Stafford Northcote was evidently replying to this indirect charge when he said: "Mr. Disraeli is "one of those men who are so English that they "do not know what it is to be English." Again "Mr. Disraeli is," said Sir S. Northcote, "what "his enemies call a sanguine man, and what "his friends call a man of great courage, and "there is no man who is better justified than he is "in anticipating the triumph of the cause with "which he is connected, for there is no man who "has done so much, who has fought so gallant- "ly and under such difficult circumstances to "bring that cause into that proud position in "which it at present stands." That is quite true, and yet Sir Stafford Northcote well knew, and spoke thus because he knew, that Mr. Disraeli is the great Conservative difficulty of the moment. The commonplace men who can speak the feelings of their party are obliged to intercede for the brilliant men who do not exactly know how to "rest and be thankful." What the Conservatives need for a leader is a man who with all the powers of Mr. Disraeli shall have the slow instincts and cautious temperament of an average English country gentleman. Sir Stafford Northcote went on to indicate his own wishes by speaking of the degeneration of the present Liberal Government. Death had deprived it of two of its most Conservative intellects—Sir Cornewall Lewis and Lord Herbert,—and with these losses, he said, had come also a loss in character, for the gaps had been supplied by the increased influence of men and of views tending to neutralize the influences of the better men and the better views. The battle-horse of the Liberal Government, "Reform," had been "turned out to grass." They are destitute of a Church policy. Their foreign policy has frittered away all that "moral influence" of England of which in the Italian question so much had been made. Not, as Sir Stafford Northcote was most anxious to explain, not that he blamed the Government for preserving peace; on the contrary, they (the Tories) were as anxious to preserve peace as the Liberals, and would not even now endanger it by any too hasty ejectment from office of a Government engaged in negotiating for peace. But he did blame the big words and petty deeds which had paralyzed England's power to preserve peace, and he did say that less boastfulness and more earnestness would have enabled England to keep the European powers at peace. Finally, he thought the time might soon come, certainly in next session, possibly in this, when the Government might be called to account for its wastefulness in tendering away the moral influence of England, and when either in Parliament or on the Hustings the judgment might be given against them. Such was Sir Stafford Northcote's speech. He had nothing to propose in the way of a Conservative policy. He had no line of his own on ecclesiastical matters, none on reform, none on foreign policy. On Finance he did not touch, wisely as I think, since Mr. Gladstone's last budget has certainly been exceedingly successful, and his next (due now in two or three days,) if peace be preserved, will probably admit of fresh reductions of taxation. The representative of the Tory "rank and file" evidently wishes for peace quite as warmly as Mr. Gladstone, and much more warmly than Lord Palmerston. In fact his whole criticism on the Liberal Ministry amounted to this: that it had been too Conservative for its professions in home policy, and not silent or reserved enough in foreign affairs. He evidently wishes for a Ministry that would not even affect to do anything, that would defend itself against the unreasonable demand for extemporized measures of progress and change, and show the country how near a Government can, and ought to approach, in quiet times to dead inorganic forms of life. And perhaps the country would be as glad as Sir Stafford Northcote to have such a Government for a time, if it had any faith in the narcotizing influence of the Conservative party over the restless and brilliant ingenuities of Mr. Disraeli. Unfortunately the only man who can lead the Tories cannot represent them, and those who, like the late permanent Secretary to the Treasury, can adequately represent their wishes, are quite without the power to command them in a general engagement.

The papers have been presented on the Dano-German questions. They are far from pleasant reading, as they exhibit England in an attitude not very common, and not very creditable to her, that of bringing pressure to bear upon a weak and poor power to make her compromise the demands of strong despotic powers. There is to be a conference without armistice, and "without basis," Austria and Prussia declining the basis of the treaty of 1852, and Denmark declining any other. Even to this the German Diet has not yet assented, and Austria and Prussia are urging it either to let them represent the Diet, which after the experience of 1852 is absurd; or to let one of the smaller German powers represent all Germany except Austria and Prussia; or to elect a representative of the minor German powers of the Diet. In either of the latter cases it seems likely that Herr Von der Pfordten, the Bavarian minister, and Baron Von Beust, the Saxon minister, would be sent to the conference to represent the minor German powers. Some of the Despatches read very much indeed as if Lord Russell was prepared to press on Denmark an assent to the principle of what is called "personal union" for Schleswig, which means that Schleswig instead of following the crown of Denmark like Jutland or the Islands would be connected with it only by the dynastic tie of the present reigning family, and would pass over to some other Duke if that reigning family became extinct. I fear it would also mean, if there were any chance of satisfying Germany, that Schleswig should become a German duchy like Holstein, and sit with Holstein, and represented in the German Diet as a single State. This really means something worse for Denmark than the total loss of Schleswig, because it would give Germany a legal hold over the King and Government of Denmark proper, which they would never have if Schleswig were merely conquered and wrested from them. One of Lord Russell's despatches reads exceedingly like a wish to urge this principle of "personal union" on Denmark, a piece of gross subserviency to Germany of which I can scarcely believe him guilty. As far as I can judge, the sympathy with Denmark, and the irritation against the reserve of our Government, is growing fast out of Parliamentary circles, among the small shop-keepers and the farmers and that kind of people, but not so fast within Parliamentary circles. The country gentlemen cling eagerly to the idea of peace while very eager for the "honour of England," and the great commercial places are still of course peaceful, but the shame that we have deserted and betrayed Denmark is increasing rapidly for all that.

Mr. Gladstone will, it is said, have considerably more than two millions surplus on the financial year just expired, but not so much for the coming year for which further reductions of revenue had already been pre-ordained by the last year's budget, and the expectation seems to be that, if peace is preserved, another penny will fall from the Income Tax, and that there will be a recast of the sugar duties—but of course all this is still rumour.

PARIS LETTER.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

PARIS, 4TH APRIL.

THE operations of the German armies against Denmark have only been relieved by one military incident in which blood has been shed. About a week ago some Prussian regiments were sent in at Duppel in order to take the place if possible by surprise. These troops got in between some of the Danish forts and left them which carried all before them. They commenced their attack before daylight broke, and most of the advantages which they seem to have gained at first were owing to the imperfect view the enemy got of them. They got, however, so far into the Danish works that the Danes were five hours in driving them out, and this after having accomplished in such a manner that the Prussian columns are said to have refused to follow their officers to a second attack. In this they perhaps showed more good sense than courage, but besides the enemy in front of them there was lying close at hand an ugly looking craft called the *Rolf Krake* which must have played them uncomfortable manner. Most letters from the seat of war speak in high terms of the practice made by the Prussian guns whose range and accuracy have excited the admiration of the French officers sent to follow the progress of the siege. Notwithstanding all this no damage, beyond what can be easily repaired in a few hours, has been caused by the Court had persuaded the old man to make a will diverting his property from the Bourbon into the Orleans channel. Condé when he affixed his signature to this deed felt more than a misgiving: he remarked that it was his death warrant, and sure it was that a few days afterwards he passed from the hand of the living to be branded by the then reigning family in France as a suicide. For some time before this catastrophe took place the Prince had been in a most helpless condition; unable to dress himself; unable even to wind up his watch. Most rigorous must have been his determination to take away his own life on the fatal night. In the morning he was found hanging to a rope which he must have attached to the ceiling. There was much scandal at the time only hushed with difficulty. The Prince's mistress, who was a married woman, did not long survive; that would have been dangerous. When she was made away with, her husband, who was a poor but honest gentleman, was entitled to about £5,000. He looked upon this as blood money and would have none of it. Few people who remember these events but are convinced that the last Condé was basely murdered and murdered for fear he should alter his will. There was some retribution done when Louis Napoleon confiscated the Orleans property. You will remember how loudly that House then cried out against what appeared on the face of it to be a harsh personal measure. But the Orleans tongue was soon silenced when it was intimated to that royal branch by the President of the Republic, that certain papers had been found on the Condé affair which might render it advisable that the question of confiscated property should not be argued in open Court with all Europe as an audience. Orleans stood rebuked and was silent.

These rather dark facts have been re-called to my mind by a joke now going the round of Paris. The Count de Chambord, or as some persons may style him, Henri V., has been ruined. A subscription was lately set on foot in the Faubourg St. Germain among the legitimists to mend his broken fortunes. One miserly scion of the nobility on being applied to answered that he had no money but that he would willingly give his blood. You mistake, was the severe retort, the Count is not in want of blackpudding. The Count de Chambord has fallen into distress,—that is into princely distress,—because he would insist on paying paper to which the Duchess of Berri had placed her name. This noble action at once reduced his income from 20,000 to 4,000 a year. All the Condé property was treacherously stolen from him, and he now owns nothing in France but Chambord which was presented to him by the French nation, and as holder of which he claims to be king of France.

Chambord is that famous old chateau in the Loire valley on one of the windows of which Francis I., scratched with a diamond that famous distich:—

Souvent femme varie
Bien fol est qui s'y fie.

Louis XV. gave Chambord to Marshal Saxe for his victory of Fontenoy: now with its sand and its gloomy pine trees it has a most wishful melancholy appearance whilst waiting the coming of the Bourbons.

As a termination to the conspiracy affair that crafty man Mazzini has been tried and condemned by default at the "Palais de Justice." The evidence brought against him, and which in the absence of the culprit remained of course unquestioned, was of the most crushing description. Again is the name of Brewer Stansfeld mixed up in the most unpleasant manner in precious attempts to assassinate. The Attorney General, in stating the case against the accused, could not but allude to his antecedents. He referred more specially to the plot of 1858 generally known as the Orsini plot that those Mazzini and Stansfeld was a principal mover, and that this man went to the brewery of Stansfeld and had several conversations with that gentleman. A few days after these meetings the plot against the Emperor's life assumed a regular organization. Bonati the next year committed suicide in prison, confessed the Attempt and implicated Stansfeld having denied his revelations beforehand they must be regarded as stamped with truth. It was also shown during the trial that Mrs. Stansfeld had been in correspondence with the Italian lot signing "Caroline." It is hard to imagine what course the member for Halifax will think proper to take at the present juncture.

It is positively stated that Mr. Henry Coke, Educational Inspector Central Division, is one of the candidates for the office of full time Municipal Commissioner.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL E. J. RICHARDS, Commanding Ajmere and Mairwarra Police Corps, has obtained twenty months leave to proceed to England.

We understand that the Bombay Government intend to appoint another Commission for the purpose of instituting enquiries relating to Wuttuns in the districts of Guzerat.

We understand that Mr. Theodore Falke, the Superintendant of Government Gardens, has been granted a furlough to Europe for six months, from the date of the departure of the first mail in May.

ERRATUM.—In the letter of "X." on "The Byculla Schools," which was published in yesterday's *Gazette*, for "Rev. J. D. Gibson" read "Rev. Digby Cotes," the latter gentleman having been Secretary at the time referred to.

We learn that Mr. Hurrychund Sudasewjee, Assistant Engineer G. I. P. Railway, has been promoted to the First Class grade, on a salary of Rs. 650 per mensem. Mr. Hurrychund is an active and intelligent man, and deserve the promotion he has got.

We hear on reliable authority that Mr. A. B. Warden has been appointed acting Judge of the High Court in room of the Hon'ble Mr Erskine, proceeded to England, and that Mr. C. Gonne has been appointed acting Judge and Sessions Judge of Poona and acting Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan.

THE undermentioned Medical officers are brought on the strength of Her Majesty's British forces in this Presidency from the 13th April 1864, being the date of their arrival at Bombay :—

Staff Assistant Surgeons T. A. Shaw, H. C. Collier, J. E. Barker, H. R. Greenlé, and C. M. Cuffe.

THE DIALECTIC ASSOCIATION.—A lecture, in connection with the above Association, will be delivered by Mr. M. B. Cohen, in the Hall of the General Assembly's Institution, on Friday the 29th instant, at half-past 7 o'clock P. M., when the Rev. Mr. Alexander Forbes, B.A., will preside. Subject.—"The Rise of the Mahomedan Power."

We regret to learn that cholera is committing great ravages at Kurrachee. Within a short time a large number of prisoners in the Jail fell victims to this epidemic. The Session Judge, Mr. T. E. Wedding, brought the matter to the notice of Government, and orders have in consequence been issued to transfer the prisoners to another Jail.

It is stated that the Guzerat Irregular Horse will be disbanded from the 1st proximo. His Excellency the Governor in announcing the disbanding of this corps paid a very high tribute to its efficiency and the valuable services rendered by it on many occasions. This corps was raised by General Roberts about twenty-five years ago.

OUR *Overland Summary* (56 columns) is now ready for delivery. It contains all the Local and General intelligence of the fortnight, and specially-written Market and Freight Reports. The *Bombay Price Current* will be published at noon to-day, and will give the latest and most accurate intelligence, specially prepared for this publication, of the Bombay Exchange, Import and Export, and Freight Markets.

FIRE.—Yesterday morning, at about half-past six o'clock, a fire broke out in Shaik Memon Street in the shop of a Bhattia merchant. Owing to the prompt attendance of the police, the flames were soon extinguished. Mr. Wood, European Constable, was on the spot, and from information he received charged the Mehtta of the firm with setting fire to the shop. On the accused being searched, Rs. 150 were found in his turban, as well as some articles, the property of his master. The man was then taken into custody and he will be brought before the Police Court shortly.

The following is the programme of music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor at the Esplanade, this evening :—

March.—"Merry Wivesof Windsor"	Kuhner.
Overture.—"La Fille du Regiment"	Donizetti.
Selection.—(op.)—"Scandinavia"	Rosini.
Waltz.—"Geistes Swingen"	Lanner.
Cavatina and Finale.—"Giovanni de Arco"	Verdi.
Quadrille.—"Off to Brighton"	Musgrave.
Galop.—"Boulette"	Coote.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Captain C. James, Madras Staff Corps, attached to the 2nd Regiment Central India Horse, is allowed a furlough to Europe for fifteen months.

Captain B. Cumberland, of the Royal Bengal Artillery, commanding 1st Punjaub Light Field Battery, is allowed a furlough to Europe for twenty months.

Captain W. Stoddart, cadre 3rd Madras European Regiment, is allowed a furlough to Europe for twenty months.

Surgeon J. H. Blackwell, Madras Medical Establishment, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years.

THE GRANT BUILDINGS.—The filthy state of the drains and the accumulation of the sewage of the Grant Buildings, which has become a most intolerable nuisance to the residents therein, has at last attracted the special notice of the Municipal authorities, who have caused a summons to be issued from the Police Office upon Mr. Cursetjee Furdoonjee Paruck, the proprietor of those buildings, directing him to appear in an appointed before the Senior Magistrate on Tuesday next, the 3rd proximo, at 2 o'clock P. M., to show cause why he should not be dealt with according to law for having caused the nuisance in question, which at the present season, when cholera and small-pox are ravaging the Island, is deemed highly dangerous to the health of the locality. Thirty summonses have also been issued for the attendance of witnesses to prove what the state of the buildings, in a sanitary point of view, actually is ; so it is clear that the Municipal authorities are determined to bring this matter to a certain and satisfactory issue with as little delay as possible.

THE following is a list of passengers proceeding by the P. and O. Company's Steamer *Salsette*, Captain H. W. King, to Aden and Suez to-morrow :—

For Aden.—Colonel and Mrs. Dickson ; Mr Henry Daly ; Lieutenant Barker ; Don J. de Mello, wife and 3 infants ; and Ensign Curtis.

For Suez.—Rev. Mr. C. Sloggett ; Mr T. Douglas Forsyth, C. B. ; Mrs. Haug and a child ; General G. St. P. Lawrence, C. B. and Mr Lawrence ; Mr. Mackintosh ; Mr. Murdock ; Captain Cumberland ; Captain C. James ; and Mr. Waite.

For Malta.—Mr. M. Young.

For Marseilles.—Mr and Mrs. J. F. Hutchinson, two children, and infant ; Mr. Ashley ; Mr. G. Ventz ; Mr. and Mrs. Clowser ; Lieuteuant Harcourt ; Lieutenant Colonel Hire ; Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd ; Mr Bordes ; Colonel Kennedy ; Captain Le Messurier ; Mr. Robinson ; Mrs. J. Blane ; and Mr. Millespie.

For Southampton.—Mrs. Tanner and child ; Dr. and Mrs. Blackwell, and 2 infants ; Mr. J. Machin ; Lieutenant Colonel Marshall and 2 children ; Dr. Arnott's 4 children and 2 infants ; Mrs. and Miss Forman ; Captain and Miss Searle, 5 children and 2 infants ; Mr. Wiggins ; Mrs. Forde ; Mrs. Groube and a child ; Mrs. Wimberly and 2 infants ; Mr. Harry Reade ; Mr. Belcher ; Colonel Richards, Bombay Staff Corps ; Mr. Maddox ; Mr. Abbott ; Captain Stoddart ; Lieutenant McQueen ; Captain Sykes ; and Mr. S. Wilson.

JONATHAN MORGAN, a captain in the English army, was charged with having assaulted Mr. Beaver a passenger on his return from India.

It appeared that the prosecutor and four friends, one of whom was an invalid, had secured a carriage at Suez, into which the defendant tried to enter. He was prevented by the prosecutor, and a struggle ensued in which the defendant was the aggressor. He was found a seat in another compartment and the train started. After it had been about half an hour on its way, and whilst it was en route, the defendant got out of his carriage, made his way to that in which the prosecutor was, broke his way into it by smashing the window and insisted upon the prosecutor fighting him then and there. On the prosecutor refusing, the defendant struck him two blows in the face, and threatened to shoot him with pistols which he stated he had loaded in his own carriage. He also assaulted a fellow passenger of prosecutor's whose state of health did not permit him to press the charge. The defendant was not sober.

In his defence, Captain Morgan said that he had received great provocation in being turned out of the prosecutor's carriage at Suez, and that he went to him as described, to obtain an apology.

His Honour observed that risking his neck upon the foot board of a special train, and to smash his way through the window of a carriage, the defendant had adopted a strange way of obtaining an apology, and that he (the L. V. C.) doubted much but that an outrageous assault had been committed. As for the provocation—if it really were given—the defendant had plenty of time to cool.

The defendant was sentenced to pay a fine of £10 and the cost, and to enter his own recognizances in £100 to keep the peace.—*Egyptian Times, April* 2.

IMPORTANT TO SHIP OWNERS.

LETTER from the Controller of Military Finance, No. 203 dated 27th February 1864.

Submits claim by the Agents of the *Salamanca* for troops short embarked on board that vessel, disposed of by Government Letter, No. 1911 dated 27th June 1863, and suggests that Government be disposed to reconsider the claim, that it be referred to the Superintendent of Marine and the Deputy Quarter Master General for opinion and report.

Report by the Superintendent of Marine, No. 130 dated 14th March 1864.

Letter from the Quarter Master General, No, 603 dated 28th March 1864.

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT.—For the reason shown in Captain Young's report, No. 130 of 14th March confirmed by Major Wray's report, No. 603 of 28th March, His Excellency in Council sanctions payment of compensation to the owners of the *Salamanes* to the extent recommended by Captain Young.

In 1860, in consequence of misunderstandings about claims founded on differences between the numbers intended for embarkation and actually embarked on Troop ships, a Committee was appointed consisting of Commodore Wellesley, Major Wray, and Mr. Andrew Grant, who was specially named by the Chamber of Commerce to represent the Mercantile Interest in the matter ; and, on their recommendation, the Government adopted the existing terms of Charter Party which, if attended to by the Agents of the shipowners, completely secure them against such loss as was incurred by the owners of the *Salamanca* in consequence of the number of men actually embarked being much less than was expected.

The Charter Party provides that the owners shall receive at least a sum "equal to 97 per cent of the passage money of the number of persons for whom the Master, at the time of the acceptance of the tender of the vessel, received written orders to provide from the proper Officer in the Marine Department."

The Master of the *Salamanca* neither received nor demanded any express orders on the point, and in this respect neglected his own part and his owner's interest in the matter.

It is for the interest of all persons concerned that the terms of the Charter Parties should be strictly enforced ; and in future the Government will not entertain claims untenable on the Charter Party if caused by irregular procedure or neglect on the part of the ship Agents, even if the irregularity or neglect be shared by the Government Officers.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An Inquest was held yesterday at the Mombadavi Chowkey on view of the body of a Hindoo girl named Munny, aged about five years. From the evidence produced before the Coroner it appeared that on Tuesday last, at about 5 P.M., whilst a tailor named Donger Lowa was working at his shop, he heard a noise as if some thing had fallen. He looked round, and to his great surprise saw the deceased lying on the ground (having fallen from the window of the house where she lived) in an insensible state. Her mother came downstairs immediately and took her up. The deceased died on the same day at 10 P. M. Verdict :—"Accidental death."

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, ESQ.—*26th April.*)

STANDING UP FOR THEIR RIGHTS.—Magnus Winfirth and James Meagle were charged with wilful disobedience of lawful comands, they being articled seamen on board the ship *Simoom*. The captain stated that on Monday evening, the labours of the day having ended, he told the crew to wet down the deck, it being a necessary precaution to prevent the planks shrinking from the heat, and the seams opening. The two prisoners refused, it being after 6 o'clock. On being remonstrated with by his Worship they said "they know'd their rights, they'd work from 6 o'clock in the morning till 6 in the evening, and not no more for nobody."

They remained firm in this decision, and were sentenced to four weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.

A STRIKE IN THE GALLEY.—Edward Harrington, cook on board the *Owen Glendower*, was charged with refusing duty. The chief officer said that the prisoner had been on leave on Monday, and on Tuesday morning came aft and requested permission to again go on shore ; this the chief officer, with a due regard to propriety, and for the prevention of the disarrangements in his cuisine consequent upon the absence of the *chef* refused, when the prisoner said he would do no more work on board. This the prisoner declared to be his unalterable decision. He was therefore sentenced to four weeks' hard labour and to be sent on board at the expiration thereof, or should the ship sail in the mean time.

The prisoners in this and the above case had hitherto borne very excellent characters. His Worship remarked, with reference to the frequency of occurrences of the like nature, that it was beyond his comprehension, latterly it had appeared amongst the seamen in harbour to a greater extent than ever, and seemed to spread like an epidemic. He only wished he could find a solution of the mystery, and at the same time a remedy, for the punishment meted out at the Police Office did not appear to have the slightest effect.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.—*26th April.*)

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Eliza Hughes charged a European named Thomas Garrety with making a sudden and violent assault upon her and damaging her left eye. The assault, which seemed to have been quite unprovoked by the complainant, was clearly proved, and his Worship fined the defendant in the sum of five rupees.

THEFT.—A man named Visram Balloo was charged by one Noor Mahomed Dawood, a dyer residing at Naigaum, with stealing ten pieces of blue longcloth of the value of thirty-five rupees from his drying ground in that village. The cloth was found in the possession of the prisoner in whose house it was found. He then said that he had bought the pieces of cloth, but failed to point out the person from whom he made the purchase. When brought before his Worship, the prisoner very coolly remarked that under the circumstances in which the stolen property was found in his possession he might be considered the thief ! There not being a shadow of doubt on this point, his Worship convicted the prisoner and sentenced him to four months' imprisonment with hard labour in the Common Jail.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—A Portuguese named John Peliss was charged, on Monday last the 25th instant, with fraudulently misapplying, in breach of trust, seven pieces of wearing apparel of the aggregate value of fifty rupees, the property of Mrs. Eliza Bull, the stewardess of the P. and O. Company's mail-steamer *Salsette*. The prisoner was a tailor in the employment of the prosecutrix, who gave him the clothes to make up for her. She allowed him to take them ashore for that purpose, but he never brought them back again. The prisoner, in his defence, stated that he gave the clothes to another man to make up, and that man failed to bring them. As he failed to offer any proof of this, and could not produce the articles, he was convicted of the charge and sentenced to two months' imprisonment, with hard labour, in the House of Correction.

THE LATE RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—In consequence of some misunderstanding, on the part of the solicitors engaged in the case of the prosecution of the engine-driver of the ballast train which caused the accident to the Mahim passenger train on the 6th instant, as to the time when it was to be called on, the further enquiry was again postponed till Monday next, the 2nd proximo, at 12 o'clock noon. Mr. Crawford, who appeared for the prosecution on the part of the G. I. P. Railway Company, stated that the local Committee of Directors had authorised him to proceed with the case against the engine-driver, and wanted to go on with the evidence in the absence of the defendant's solicitor who had only a short time before left the Court under the impression that the case would not be brought on to-day ; but his Worship objected to this, as being unfair to the defendant, who had a right to the presence of his solicitor at the examination-in-chief of the witnesses for the prosecution. Mr. Crawford complained that an adjournment under the circumstances was exceedingly inconvenient to the Company's officials, who had to take away the witnesses from their legitimate duties to attend at the Police Office to no purpose, and he, therefore, proposed his Worship to allow the examination to proceed,—the defendant being allowed to reserve his cross-examination. The defendant diected to the case being proceeded with in the absence of his solicitor, and his Worship accordingly adjourned the further examination until Monday next, as above stated.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE GRANT BUILDINGS NUISANCE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—The Proprietors of the Grant's Buildings need a gentle reminder as I observe little or no improvement in the state of the backyards, passages, and gutters since you in behalf of the tenants reflected upon the filthy condition of the Buildings in one of your issues of a few days back.

What is Dr. Hewlett doing ? Should he not look into this matter ? Why the place is an abomination, reeking with the most offensive smells from decayed and putrid matter exposed in the yards and stagnant water and muck of the uncleaned gutters. If, as I hear, two sweepers are employed at the expense of the Proprietors solely for the purpose of keeping the place clean the disgrace rests upon the person in charge in neglecting to superintend this work. I apprehend that he has either not sufficient leisure time at his command to devote to the duties entrusted to him, or that he has no concern for the interests of his employers.

Bombay, 27th April. A SUFFERER.

*** Our correspondent will see from a local paragraph in another column, that the matter has been taken up by the Municipal Commissioners in a very determined manner.—ED. *B. G.*

THE COMMERCIAL BANK. I.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—As a shareholder in the Commercial Bank, I beg to thank you for the article in your paper, to-day, pointing out the great wrong which it is proposed to do to the existing shareholders by voting away so much money to the Charter Committee in London. I protested against it, at the late General Meeting, and I believe I carried every European with me, except Mr. Bickersteth, and Mr. Angus ; but we were in a most marked minority on the whole, which I ascribe to the fact, that the great majority at the meeting, Natives, did not understand what was going on, and I had not the advantage of an interpreter, when I spoke, as Mr. Bickersteth had.

I am glad to learn, however, that a feeling against the proposed proceeding is growing up amongst the shareholders, and is gathering strength, in proportion as the injustice contemplated is being disclosed and understood.

The naked proposition of those "honourable gentlemen," the members of the Charter Committee in London, is, that Ten Thousand of the new shares of the par value of £25 each, should be placed at their disposal for distribution. When shares are at 125 per cent premium, as they were on the day of the late meeting, and which figure with public confidence in the concern they would soon exceed, the whole premium on those Ten Thousand new shares would amount to £312,500. This seems to me an outrageously large sum to place at the disposal of those gentlemen, however honourable they may be ; and I do not call in question their honour in the least degree. Mr. Bickersteth, indeed, has told us that all which those gentlemen mean to do for themselves is, to appropriate fifty shares each, at par, which, when the shares are at the premium quoted, is a very simple method of putting a sum of £1,562-10 into the pocket of each of them ; and that amount multiplied by eight, the present number, I observe, of this Committee, yields the respectable figure of £12,500, which the Committee, even on the showing of their friend Mr. Bickersteth, are about to take from the Commercial Bank to appropriate to themselves. But, unless I misunderstood Mr. Bickersteth at the meeting, there is scarcely a pretence of concealing that the members of the Charter Committee are to have the privilege of doling out the remainder of those new Ten Thousand shares at such premium as they please. They will thus have placed before them a power and a temptation to wrong the shareholders, generally, to an extent which it is difficult to define, but which, I venture to say, is wholly unexampled in the conduct of any other respectable Company.

After this, I must say that Mr. Bickersteth's proposal, which was carried at the late Meeting, to give those gentlemen jointly a special present of £2,500 in all, is either quite ridiculous in itself, or, as has been suggested to me, is quite a blind to cover over or withdraw attention from the huge largess being otherwise thrown away upon them. I proposed at the meeting that we should vote them £5,000 "in lieu of all other remuneration heretofore suggested or accepted." If that is thought too little, let them have £10,000. If that is thought too little, let them have £20,000,—any thing so as we know what it is. But for my part I adhere to my proposition to let them have Five Thousand pounds only. Before I could agree to let them have more, I should like to know better than I do as yet what they have done to deserve even so much. It is not they who have got us the Charter. The Commercial Bank has got the Charter for itself, and the London Committee, as Shareholders, benefit like the rest of us by it. For any extra trouble, in any honest way, Five Thousand pounds should go a long way in London. Before I could consent to voting more, I should like a very full bill of particulars indeed, showing what they have done to deserve it. As to these Ten Thousand shares, they belong honestly to existing shareholders, and I for one shall not cease to protest against their diversion to any other object. I more than doubt if it is legal, and if a sufficient number of shareholders are willing to join me, so as to make our action appear not the result of personal or individual feeling, which, on my part, it certainly is not, but merely a claim, as I would put it, for justice and fair play, I hereby offer, if I live, to bring that point to an issue, either in this country or in England, as it may be thought most advisable to do.

I also put it to my brother shareholders who think with me in this matter whether we should not call a Special General Meeting, now that the subject is becoming understood, to reconsider the situation, and if, after all, we are in a minority, we may be able to show to Mr. Bickersteth and those who act with him, that even minorities have rights, and that we shall not be wronged even by majorities, however led, with impunity. While business is not merely possible, but a duty which we owe to ourselves, and I will add to the community at large, for surely it concerns the public much that great Joint Stock Companies like the Commercial Bank should be conducted on principles above challenge and beyond reproach.—I am, Sir, your most obedient servant.

JOHN CONNON.

Bombay, 27th April 1864.

II.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—The remarks upon the affairs of the Commercial Bank of India, from the *Bombay Saturday Review*, are so calculated to create an erroneous impression that a few words pointing out the misstatements are, I think, called for.

It seems somewhat strange that publicity should have been given to the paragraph referred to, in the face of the report of the Shareholders' Annual General Meeting on Thursday, contained in the *Times* of Saturday morning.

First of all, the present made to Mr. Angus by the Shareholders was *not* "on account of the large profits realised during the year." There were other and weightier reasons which influenced the Shareholders on this occasion than that of returning large profits during a time when to quote the paragraph "the veriest fool could not have helped using the capital to advantage."

Mr. Angus has held a responsible position in the Commercial Bank for nearly ten years, for nearly six he has been Manager in Bombay, and during that time has devoted his attention most exclusively to the interests of the Bank under his charge, which is more than can be said of some of the Bank Managers in Bombay ; and the Directors and leading Shareholders, not the mere speculators, taking this into consideration, unanimously voted to Mr. Angus the handsome present which they justly considered he deserved.

Next, it is said—"It was discovered at the Meeting "that it is proposed to set apart 10,000 of the new "shares for distribution at par among the Directors of "the London Board and the promoters of the Charter, "some of the gentlemen to each of whom the grant "is equivalent to a fortune."

If the report of the Special General Meeting held in July last be referred to, it will be found that it was *then* decided that a portion of the shares in the new Chartered Bank, say ten thousand, should be disposed of by the Directors in such a manner and at such a premium or otherwise as they might think fit, and as stated at the meeting last week, the number of shares which may be allotted to any *one person* cannot exceed fifty, (that being the number requisite for a qualification to be a Director), and the entire number which may be allotted to the whole of the Directors cannot exceed five hundred, so there is no need of alarm lest any "two gentlemen in all" should monopolize the ten thousand shares. Should any one of them wish for more than fifty he will of course have to take his chance of obtaining them at whatever premium there may be allotted, amongst those who have applied or may apply—in the usual manner.

The object in putting a portion of the Chartered Bank's shares on the London market is that persons of some position in the commercial world in London—not the speculators—may have an opportunity of becoming Shareholders, through whose influence it is naturally to be expected that the business of the Bank will be materially extended.

Any notice of the tone of the remarks with reference to the London Directors is unnecessary, beyond that, under the cover of seeming to attribute the best intentions to them, insinuations are thrown out not altogether creditable to the originators.

Apologising for thus troubling you and trusting this explanation will meet with adoption

Bombay, 26th April. D. R.

BENGAL.

JUGPAL SINGH, Rajah of Tiloe and an Honorary Assistant Commissioner, in Oudh, has been found guilty of abetting the polite in using torture for the extortion of confession, fined Rs. 2,000, and deprived of his honorary rank. All sensible men thought that the bestowal of such appointments on such men was premature : this circumstance proves the correctness of their views.—*English-man, April* 18.

In a clear, concise judgment Mr. Ninian Thomson, Judge of the Small Cause Court, has decided that sailors who are driven on shore by ill-usage do not forfeit their wages as they would by simple desertion. In other words, American captains will no longer be able to make men work during a long voyage and then defraud them of their justly-earned wages. In support of the London decision the learned judge quotes the latest edition of *Kent's Commentaries on the American law*, which says plainly that "if a seaman is driven ashore by reason of ill-usage and for personal safety the wages are not forfeited." The same authority also states that though the law vests in masters of ships the power of inflicting corporal punishment when needful for the preservation of discipline, such punishment should be "reasonable." Mr. Thomson evidently holds the same opinion as ourselves, that knocking a man down and then kicking him scarcely comes under the head of "reasonable punishment," and that "the attack on the crew of the *Josiah Bradlee* when she reached her moorings was rather an unreasonable outburst of unreasonable fury than a rational infliction of punishment to enforce discipline." The master of that ship has, therefore, to pay the wages he has sought to withhold ; and it is to be hoped the lesson will have as much effect on him as the imprisonment in the House of Correction should have upon his ruffianly officers. With regard to the question of payment according to the value of the dollar, the Judge has decided that the plaintiff shall be paid according to the generally received value of that coin and not according to the depreciated value of the American greenback." The judgment on both heads will, we trust, have the effect of impressing upon such men as the master and officers of the *Josiah Bradlee* that Calcutta is not a port in which savagery and "smartness" can be practised with impunity. The law punishes the sailor when he deserves, it but it also protects his rights.—*Id.*

COLONEL TORRENS, Assistant Adjutant General, is shortly expected at the Presidency from Army Head Quarters at Simlah *en route* to England. Owing to the departure of Major Holmes, Captain Scott, we hear, is to remain in charge of the Adjutant General's Office at Calcutta.—*Hurkaru, April* 18.

IT appears that the Government, immediately on hearing of the alleged state of affairs in the Calcutta Police Hospital, ordered an official investigation to be held, and directed Dr. J. Anderson, the Deputy Inspector of Hospitals at the Presidency, to repair at once to that Institution and prepare a report upon the actual state of affairs. The report has been sent into the Government, and discloses a condition of filth, neglect, and cruelty as existing in the Hospital to such an extent as almost to defy belief, and cause the reader to doubt whether the details given could apply to an Institution belonging to a Christian Government, and situated in the Metropolis of its Empire. We hope that this business will not end with a "report ;" but that, if there must be a Police Hospital, an Institution deserving the name will be established in an eligible locality.—*Id.*

CALCUTTA POLICE,—APRIL 16, 1864.

(BEFORE G. S. FAGAN, ESQ.)

DISOBEDIENCE OF LAWFUL COMMANDS.—The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company charged four men, named William Broad, Edward Rauy, Henry Langham and Henry Warren stewards of the steam ship *Nubia* belonging to the said company with combining with others of the crew of that vessel to disobey commands, and to neglect their duty. The following are the depositions taken in the case.

John Doyley Gaby,—On the 29th March last while the *Nubia*, of which I am commander was at sea, a report was made to me, by the chief officer : in consequence of which I on the 30th ordered the stewards to be mustered. They were mustered, and I then read over to them the entries of the 29th. The entry of the 30th is perfectly correct. I speak of entries in this book which is the Official Log I also produce the articles of the ship.

Robert Nystrom.—I am purser of the P. and O. steamer *Nubia*. These four defendants are stewards of that ship. These are their signatures on the articles. On the 29th March last the whole of the waiters came to me and refused to proceed with their duties ; till W. Story one of their body, who had been put in confinement were released. I remonstrated with them, but they persisted : I then represented the matter to the chief officer, as Captain Gaby was ill. The chief officer, had the waiters mustered, and tried to persuade them to return to their duties, but they refused, unless Story was released, afterwards the chief officer released Story by the order of the Captain, and then the waiters returned to their duties, there are about 23 waiters in all. Great inconvenience would be caused even by four or five men refusing duty. There was no complaint made to me on the 1st instant, unaccompanied with a threat to discontinue duty. The head steward did make a representation to me, but it was not from the waiters, it was only what he thought was likely to occur.

Arthur Edward Barlow.—I am chief officer of the *Nubia*, on the 29th March the Purser reported that the waiters had refused duty in a body. I reported to Captain Gaby and by his orders mustered all the waiters. The four defendants, were present. I asked all who were ready to return to their duty to step out : 5 men did so but none of these defendants. I warned the rest that I had been with the surgeon to the place where Story was confined, and that it was a fit and proper place. They still persisted in refusing duty till Story was removed. I said by Captain Gaby's orders I shall not remove Story. I shall release him from irons, but I shall on arrival at Calcutta get the law in force. They returned to duty after Story's release : but in the 1st instance, they said they were ready to take the consequences.

Charles Ross.—I am surgeon of the *Nubia*. I saw Story, the steward in confinement, in the fore orlop, on the 29th March. There was no danger to life or health, from his confinement there. There was a (?) wind sail which came within a couple of feet of Story. It was as cool a place as there was in the ship. We had already got through the Red sea. I saw Story at noon, the heat was not over 75° in the fore orlop. I had no thermometer without the wind sail. It would have been about 97 or 988. The officers are very often down there without a wind sail.

Defendants, by Mr. Fraser ; their attorney, admit having said they would not work till Story was released, expressed sorrow for having so far forgotten themselves, and offered to apologise to the Captain, and state that they were misled by commiseration for their fellow steward. The Captain presses for punishment as this is not a solitary case of combination.

Magistrate.—That these men have been guilty of unlawfully combining together and with others to disobey orders there can be no doubt and the only question is whether there is an excuse for their conduct I think not. They allege sympathy for their fellow steward as their excuse, but they ought to have made a respectful representation of what they considered to be hard-ship, he was subjected to and if that was not attended to, they should have waited till the ship's arrival in port, and should then have made their complaint to the Magistrate instead of adopting this course they at once resort to threats which they know would be effectual at the time on account of the necessary of their services and what after all was the hardship ? The surgeon's evidence sets this question at rest. The place was absolutely cooler than this office at this moment, and cooler probably than most carefully closed private rooms are to-day. It is clearly sworn, at any rate, that there was no kind of danger to life or health and this was distinctly explained to them before they were asked whether they still refused duty notwithstanding all this they still refused. Under these circumstances there is I think no excuse for the defendants conduct. They had no hardship to complain of and if they had one the mode they adopted to get themselves righted was the worst, they could have chosen. Convicted and sentenced to six weeks each in the House of Correction.—*Hurkaru, April* 18.

BANGALORE.

THE STATUE OF SIR MARK CUBBON AT BANGALORE—The following letter has been received by Major Taylor, Secretary of the Cubbon Memorial.

18, Clarendon Road, Kensington W. 18th March 1864.

MY DEAR TAYLOR—I have delayed answering your letter about the subscription, until I could tell you at the same time that I had seen the model of the Statue itself in a complete state. I had that pleasure yesterday, and hasten to let you know that I am highly pleased with it is a very noble work, and that I have no hesitation in at once congratulating the Subscribers and their Secretary on the return they will receive for their money and their labour.

The likeness of Sir Mark (though perhaps not "striking," as how could it be under the circumstances ?) is unmistakeable. The expression that of the mingled modesty and dignity so characteristic of the man. The seat and bearing simple and manly. The clothing, the uniform of a General Officer of the reign of Victoria—not the conventional night shirt and stockings of the Sculptors of the Georgian Era !

And last, but not least, the statue is finer still, and I know that Marochetti himself considers it the best he has ever modelled. The head is full of fire and life and blood, and his form the very beau ideal of an Arab Stallion. Indeed, as I remarked at the time, if such an animal had been brought round from Arabia, our friend Ali Asker would have asked ten thousand rupees for him, and the General himself would have pronounced him cheap at the price, and secured him for his stable.

With regard to the Subscription the Sculptor must of course be the sole judge of the dimensions of the Pedestal suitable for a proper display of his work, and on these dimensions depends the space that can be allowed for writing. I think the Baron evidently has no fancy for lofty pedestals, and distant points of view, but likes his statues to be seen close, and near the level of the spectators eyes. There will therefore be no room for one half of the inscription a certain person concocted at Mysore, but I daresay you can trust me to make the curtailments with due discretion.

I had nearly forgotten to mention that the Baron hopes the work will be ready for shipment about this day six months.—Ever yours sincerely.

Herald, April 22. F. CUNNINGHAM.

WE publish below a Circular from the Secretary of the Mysore Government, by which we are truly glad to learn an Exhibition and Museum is to be started in Mysore. We only publish the circular in this issue and the Classified List appended to it we intend giving in our next.

CIRCULAR.

To the Superintendent of the Ashtagram, Nugur, Nundidroog, and Coorg Divisions.

Bangalore, 14th April 1864.

SIR.—The establishment of a Museum for the exhibition of natural and artificial products of Mysore being in contemplation I have the honor, by desire of the Commissioner, to request that you will, both personally and by the aid of the Deputy Superintendents, endeavour to contribute such articles of interest as may be procurable within your Division.

2. The collection of such specimens must necessarily be the work of time, and as it is to be hoped that private individuals will lend assistance in presenting articles of various descriptions, it does not appear to the Commissioner to be necessary that any great expense should be incurred, though at the same time his sanction will be given for the expenditure of moderate sums when necessary.

3. It is probable that ample space will be available for exhibiting the collection on the construction of the new Public Offices, but no difficulty, it is expected, will be experienced in procuring sufficient accommodation even at the present time.

4. In order to assist you in determining what specimens may be furnished from your division, I am instructed to enclosin for circulation the accompanying list, which has been based upon the descriptive catalogue prepared by Dr. G. Watson with reference to the International exhibition of 1862. This list, it will be observed, comprises articles exhibited in the Indian Department.

5. In addition to this list of natural and artificial products of the province, the Commissioner desires me to direct your attention to the many works of antiquity and ancient art, such as sculptures, coins, inscriptions, &c. which are to be found in many parts of the province, and which possesses a high interest in an Historical, Geographical, and Social point of view ; inscriptions, especially, being the most numerous of the Nugur division. A collection of such coins as are procurable at Bangalore has already been made, and in the case of sculptures and inscription where the original cannot be removed, copies may be made.

6. As it is probable that the list now circulated contains many headings which are not applicable to Mysore, and as it is also possible that many articles have been omitted, the Commissioner would observe that it is questionable whether it would be worth while to procure, for the purpose of preservation in a permanent Museum, products which are of a perishable nature, or which it would be difficult or inexpedient to obtain under charge of the Government.

7. In order to avoid an unnecessary accumulation of the same article from different sources, where there is no real distinction in quality, form, texture, or other peculiar feature, I am directed to request that you will be good enough in the first place to submit a report exhibiting the special products, natural and artificial, of your division, so that the extra costs of transit, &c. from distant places of articles procurable at, on near Bangalore, may be averted.—I have the whole of the waiters came to me and refused honor to be Sir, Your most obedient Servant,

A. C. HAY, *Secretary*.

MADRAS.

UP to the middle of last month fifty-six miles forty-five chains of the permanent way on the Bangalore branch of the railway had been laid, and there remained twenty-seven miles forty-eight chains to be still laid. In the early part of March, the Chief Engineer Mr. Smart recorded his opinion that if the supply of materials did not fail, he saw no difficulty in opening the Bangalore branch throughout, by the end of July.—*Daily News, April* 21.

THE Secretary of State, in a despatch dated 24th February, expresses his approval of the selection of the plateau beyond Lovedale, Ootacamund, as the site for the Lawrence Asylum, as appearing to be well adapted and affording sufficient space for the purpose required. Sir Charles Wood wishes to be informed from time to time of the progress made on the work, and the Superintending Engineer 7th Division has been instructed to submit a quarterly report of progress for transmission to the Home Government.—*Id.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

IN our issue of the 9th we expressed regret at the Punjaub Bank being obliged to close its establishments at Jullundhur and Peshawur. We are understood to have implied that the measure was necessitated by the advance of the new Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Bank. Such however was not the case.

We now learn that the Punjaub Bank Branch at Peshawur will not close. The branch at Jullundhur will be closed at the end of the current year ; but the intention has been existing for some time.—*Delhi Gazette, April* 21.

EGYPT.

WE regret to announce the death at Cairo on the 6th instant of Mr. George Hiton Mosley, Messrs. Fairmen & Co.'s (of Alexandria) representative at Goreib. Mr. Mosley died of dysentery, after a very brief illness, and his early and premature demise, will be read with much regret by his friends and associates.—*Egyptian Times, April* 9.

THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

THE BUDGET.

THURSDAY, MARCH 7.

AFTER Sir Charles Trevelyan had finished his statement, the Hon'ble Mr Bullen said, that he had listened with pleasure to the able and satisfactory statement of the Hon'ble Member. It was gratifying to find that in spite of an unexpected frontier war, and notwithstanding an equally unexpected falling off of over a million in the opium revenue, the Hon'ble Gentleman was still able to announce a surplus, and that surplus, not arising retrenchment of the sums appropriated last year for public works, or for education, or from the denial of any legitimate demands for the public service, but from actual increase of the revenue-yielding resources of the country. This was very satisfactory, but it was when the present financial position was contrasted with the financial position of four years ago, that the improvement which had taken place in the interval could be properly appreciated. Then, with a debt which, owing to the expenditure caused by the mutiny, had in three years enormously increased, and with an annually recurring deficit, the revenues of the country were believed to be so inelastic, that extraordinary taxation could alone avert bankruptcy. As a consequence, public securities were discredited, and could only be sold at a heavy discount. Now, instead of a deficit there was a surplus ; instead of an annually increasing debt, it had been announced that during the last two years, the debt had been reduced by twelve millions sterling ; instead of extraordinary taxation being absolutely necessary, the Hon'ble Gentleman contemplated with equanimity the expiry of the Income Tax next year, and with it the loss of a million sterling of revenue ; and instead of the public securities being only saleable at a heavy discount, they were now in active demand, both in India and in Europe, at a high premium. Satisfactory however, as was the progress in the past, the prospects of the future were he believed, even brighter. The commerce of the country was increasing with unexampled rapidity. Large tracts of land, hitherto waste, were by the application of European capital and by European energy and enterprise, being rapidly brought under cultivation. Three great arterial lines of Railway communication which had been so long under construction were approaching completion, and last, though not least by means of the telegraph cable, which had just been so successfully laid by the skill of Colonel Patrick Stewart and the other scientific gentlemen associated with him in that great work, this country would shortly be in direct communication with England. All that India required was peace ; peace within and without her boundaries. If the blessings of peace were preserved to her, he did not doubt that great as had been the progress made during the last four years, even greater progress would be made during the next four years, and that in all that constituted material prosperity, the India of 1868 would be found as far in advance of the India of the present day, as the India of 1864 was in advance of the India four years ago. With regard to the alterations which the Hon'ble Gentleman proposed to make in the Customs' Duties, he would only say that the reduction of the

which the Trade were willing to take off at 2d to 3d. below the price of fair Dholleran. It remains to be seen what price will induce the demand to expand to the dimensions of 10,000 or 15,000 piculs per mensem, a rate of supply that will be kept up for some months to come.

American Cotton, during the month, has been in excellent demand. The arrivals have been large, but the stock is kept small. In New York prices have fallen to a point that will permit shipments to this country, and we will probably receive a few thousand bales from that quarter; but these will readily be absorbed at present prices, and there seems every prospect that all the American Cotton we can get will be wanted to support the present scale of consumption.

The general aspect of Cotton question has not altered much during the past month, and there do not exist at present any powerful influences to affect prices largely, either upwards or downwards.

The supply of Cotton during the remainder of the year promises to be very considerable in excess of last year, but not by any means so much so as was hoped some months ago, and it must be remembered that the stock in port is 84,000 bales short of last year; and further, if allowance is made for the large quantity (about 70,000) of small China bales on hand, the deficiency is nearly equal to 120,000 bales. Now the excess in the quantity of Cotton afloat is only 80,000 bales from Bombay, and about 200,000 piculs from China, equal in weight to 70,000 Surat bales, being altogether little more than equivalent to the deficiency of stock. So that, speaking broadly, we shall have very little more Cotton to work upon from now until the 1st of July than we had last year. The last advices from Bombay represent the new crop as not coming down so freely as had been expected, the heavy fall in prices made the ryots less willing to send it forward, and it seemed likely that the shipments before the monsoon would not exceed last year's so greatly as once seemed likely. For the first two months the excess of shipments over last year was only 20,000 bales, while it may be expected that this will reach 150,000 bales or more before the monsoon, for undoubtedly there is a much larger crop to deliver.

The only quarter from which it appears possible that the increase of supply may be so great as to disturb the equilibrium seriously is China. The stream of shipments is flowing from thence at the rate of 100,000 piculs per month, and if this was kept up for the whole year, it would give a total supply equal to 400,000 bales of Surat Cotton. But this cannot be looked upon, as it is alleged that the old crop is nearly exhausted, and that a considerable interval must elapse before the new comes forward, and it seems to be thought in China that the shipments of the last two or three months are quite exceptional. On this subject, however, there is a total want of all trustworthy data. From most other quarter the prospects of supply are not improving. The bulk of the Egyptian and Turkish crops are delivered, and the total quantity is turning out less than was expected. Brazil is sending little more than last year. From America, however, there has been a large increase of supply, but whether this will be maintained is doubtful.

The great question that will determine the scale of prices here for the remainder of the year is the demand for Cotton Goods. For several months this has been very languid, and the impression is widely entertained that the production of Lancashire cannot be increased without lowering prices for goods. If this view proves correct, the increased supplies of Cotton we are sure to get must reduce prices for the raw material, otherwise the consumption will not expand fast enough to absorb them, but there is grave reason to doubt if this process will actually take place. With the exception of India nearly all the markets of the world have been starved of their requisite supplies of Cotton Goods, and the exhaustion of stocks now must be unprecedented. Besides, it is well known that the wretched quality of a large part of the production of the past eighteen months—compounded in a great measure of paste and refuse—is causing the goods to wear out much faster than before, and it would not be at all surprising if a large demand for Cotton fabrics set in after some months, similar to what occurred last year.

The constant expectation that Cotton and its products would decline heavily has caused all orders to be held back to the utmost limit of endurance and it is difficult to say how great an amount of arrearage would have to be made up, if public opinion changed. One point is, however becoming obvious, low priced goods of a higher class will be in much greater demand than before. Consumers everywhere are getting disgusted at the inferior quality of the fabrics made out of short stapled Cotton; and it seems likely that the better stapled kinds will feel the benefit of this change all through the year.

The Danish quarrel has been found a tougher job for diplomacy than had been expected. The proposal of this country to hold a Conference on all the interested Powers is still on the table, though there is a general desire to accede to it, yet technical difficulties intervene, and the exact position of matters at present is scarcely known. It is pretty certain now that none of the other great Powers will move in this direction in the quarrel, and as there is a general desire to settle it, I think a solution will be arrived at, in some way or other, before very long.

The money market during the past month has been easy, and it was thought the Bank rate would have been reduced to 5 per cent, but the rate of exchange has again risen to high point at Bombay, and it appears likely that another drain of specie will set in for that quarter. It is very doubtful now whether the present case of the money market may not be replaced by stringency before long. American affairs call for no comment; the prospects of peace appear as distant as ever.

Import of Cotton into Liverpool to 31st March.

	E. India & China.	Brazil, Egyptian, &c.	Total.
American.			
1864...	41,700	230,800	162,600	435,100
1863...	10,800	167,800	130,800	309,400

Increase of Import this year.....125,700

Export of Cotton from Liverpool and Outports to 31st March.

	American.	East Indina.	Egyptian, &c.	Total.
1864...	7,200	61,900	13,300	82,400
1863...	18,300	54,900	8,200	81,400

Increase of Export this year.....1,000

Stock of Cotton in Liverpool 31st March.

	American.	E. India & China.	Brazil, Egyptian, &c.	Total.
1864...	27,000	195,900	74,200	296,100
1860...	49,400	212,400	121,400	383,200

Decrease of Stock this year.....85,100

Import into Havre. Deliveries from Havre.

Stock in Havre.			
28th Mar. 1864...	46,400	42,900	30,600
1863...	85,300	55,100	5,100

Deliveries for Consumption from Liverpool to 31st March.

	American.	East India, &c.	Egyptian, &c.	Total.
1864...	45,200	182,600	112,000	339,000
1863...	12,800	160,700	63,800	237,300

Increase of Weekly delivery this year.....7,900

Estimated REAL Consumption of Great Britain at this date.

	American.	E. India, China &c.	Brazil, Egyptian &c.	Total.
1864...	5,000	9,500	14,500	28,000
1863...	1,500	14,000	4,500	20,000

Cotton afloat for Liverpool 31st March.

China and Japan.		East India.	
1864...	about 1,70,000 piculs	1864	3,00,000 bales.
1863...	40,000 „	1863	2,00,000 „

Quotation for Cotton 1st April.

		1864. Ordinary.	Middling	Fair.
American	Orleans	24½	26½	28½
	Mobile	24½	26½	27½
	Uplands	24½	26½	27½
	Pernam	26	26	26½
Brazil	Maranham	...	25	26½
	Maccio	24½	25	25½
	Egyptian	25	25½	26½
	Smyrna	...	21½	22½

		Middling.	Middling Fair.	Fair.
	Ginned Dharwar.	21½	23	
	Broach	16½	19	21½
Surat ...	Dholleral	16	19	21½
	Comrawuttee	15	18	...
	Comptah	16	18	21
	Madras, Tinnevelly	...	19	21
	Do. Western	...	19	20½
	Scinde	12	13	14½
	Bengal	12½	13½	15½
	China	...	...	17½
	Japan	...	...	19

1863.		Ordinary.	Middling.	Fair.
American	Orleans	20½	22	25
	Mobile	20	21½	24½
	Uplands	20	21½	24
Brazil	Pernam	...	19½	20½
	Maranham	...	20	20½
	Maccio	...	19	20
	Egyptian	17	20½	22
	Smyrna	...	...	...

		Middling.	Middling Fair.	Fair.
	Ginned Dharwar.	...	18	18½
	Broach	14½	16½	17½
Surat ...	Dholleran	14½	16½	17½
	Comrawuttee	14½	16½	17½
	Comptah	13½	15½	16
	Madras, Tinnevelly	...	15½	16½
	Do. Western	...	15½	16½
	Scinde	11	11½	12
	Bengal	11	11½	12
	China	...	...	15½
	Japan	...	...	...

SAMUEL SMITH,
OF JAMES FINLAY & Co. LIVERPOOL.

P.S. FOR INDIA, 2nd APRIL, P.M.—The dullness of the market still continues, and low Surats are very difficult of sale. The average quality of Scinde Cotton now arriving is worth about 12½d, Kirkley 13d to 14d, and low Comrawuttees 14d to 16d. Comptah Cotton is now arriving freely, and is falling rapidly in price; good stapled average quality is worth about 18d, but prices are very irregular and show a variation of 2d per lb. Common white Cotton, say, Porebander, Veravul, &c. is dull of sale at 14d to 16d: really good quality is very scarce and is worth 19d to 20d. Second class quality Dholleral is arriving freely and fetches 17d to 19d per lb; the better sorts are extremely scarce, and anything approaching the old style of fair fetches 21d to 22d. Sawginned Dharwars are arriving freely, and the average quality is worth 22d to 23d. The market is glutted at present with China cotton, and fair quality might be bought at 17d. Very little business has been done lately in East India Cotton afloat: Dholleral of the old crop, guaranteed fair, is worth about 20d, and of the new crop 21d: there have been a few speculative buyers of the latter for April shipment, and business was done as high as 21¼d.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* PAID-UP CAPITAL (in shares of 1,000,000 (£1,600,000.) RESERVE FUND.—Francs 9,292,565 (£371,702.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—No. 9, Rampart Row.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:

On London 6 months' sight		2s. 1¼d.	per Rupee
„	3 Do.	Do.	2s. 0¾d. „
		Sight	2s. 0¼d. „
On France 6 months' sight		frs. 2-66 cts.	„
„	3 Do.	Do. „ 2-61	„ „
		Sight	2-55 „ „

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits; payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at,

3 months' notice	3 per Cent. per annum.
6 Ditto	4 do.
12 Ditto	5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 31st March 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)

RESERVED FUND, £2,25,000.—(Rs. 22,50,000.)

Head Office.....LONDON. 1 Branch Office.....EDINBURGH.

BRANCHES IN INDIA.—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight		2s. 1¼d.	per Rupee.
„	4	do.	2s. 1d. do.
„	3	do.	2s. 0¾d. do.
„	2	do.	2s. 0½d. do.
„	1	do.	2s. 0¼d. do.
„	On Demand	do.	2s. 0¼d. do.
Circular Notes		do.	2s. 0d. do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Accounts		2 per cent.
„ Deposits for 3 months certain	3	„
„	6	„
„	12	„

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ½ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, to the Manager Bank of Agra, &c.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 19th April 1864.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability, under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.* CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,0000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esquire, Chairman.	BYRAMJEE N. HORMUSJEE.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.	CAMA, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.	KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.	

Auditors.

RICHARD LATHAM, Esq., JAMES BEVIS, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee
„ „ 4 do. 2s. 1d. „
„ „ 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. „
„ „ 2 do. 2s. 0½d. „
„ „ 1 do. 2s. 0¼d. „
„ On demand do. 2s. 0¼d. „

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £250, sums under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay to the Royal Bank of India or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

J. GORDON, Manager.

Bombay, 2nd April 1864.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight	above £250	2s. 1¾d.	per Rupee.
„	4	do.	2s. 1d. „
„	3	do.	2s. 0¾d. „
„	2	do.	2s. 0½d. „
„	1	do.	2s. 0¼d. „
„	On demand	do.	2s. 0d. „
On Scotland		do.	1s. 11¾d. „
On Ireland		do.	
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.			1s. 11¾d. „

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

On FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits for 3 months	10	per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do.	4	„ „
Do. 12 do.	6	„ „

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on the spot, the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China. H. J. MARSDEN,

Bombay, 16th March 1864. Acting Agent

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL, TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq, *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.) *Deputy-Chairman.*
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HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
MICHEL E. RODOCANACHI, Esq.
SPIRIDION MAVROGANI, Esq.

Committee in Bombay.

D. SASSOON, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honorable PREMBAHOY HEMABHOY.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUBIB, Esq.

Bankers.

LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.....Do. do.
MANCHESTER.....Do. do.
SCOTLAND .....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—

Six months' sight		2s. 1¾d.	per Rupee.
Three „	„	2s. 0¾d.	do.
Two „	„	2s. 0½d.	do.
One „	„	2s. 0¼d.	do.
On demand on Bank of England.		2s. 0¼d.	do.

Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe..... 2s. 0d. do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England, on Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued at par.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manages will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per an
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising by half per cent. for each ½ per cent. rise in higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will not procure encasement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed, to *"The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited.,) Bombay."*

W. F. WESCHE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 11th April 1864.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY. CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND. RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and London.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum
Do. „ 6 „ „ 5 „ „
Do. „ 12 „ „ 6 „ „

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 1¾d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 2s. 1d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 2s. 0½d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 2s. 0¼d. do.
On Demand do. 2s. 0d. do.
Scotland and Ireland. do. 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 19th March 1864.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 1¾d. per Rupee			
4	Do.	at 2s. 1d.	„
3	Do.	at 2s. 1d.	„
2	Do.	at 2s. 0¾d.	„
1	Do.	at 2s. 0½d.	„
On Demand (Head Office)		at 2s. 0¼d.	„

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on FIXED DEPOSITS, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 „
Do. 12 do. 6 „

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 16th November 1863.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

For the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ¼ per cent., on the amount realized on invested.

On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.
Saturdays..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

12th March 1864.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.—ESTABLISHED IN 1845.—*registered under Act XIX. of 1857. of the Legislative Council of India.*

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit accounts, payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits for 4 months certain 4 do.
On do. 6 do. 5 do.
On do. 12 do. 6 do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank on demand and at from one to six months' sight.

The current rates on London are:—

6 months' sight	at	2s.	1¾d. per rupee.
4 „		2s.	1d. „
3 „		2s.	0¾d. „
2 „		2s.	0½d. „
1 „		2s.	0¼d. „
On Demand		2s.	0¼d. „

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under 5, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

REMITTANCE.

Hoondies, or remittances in any other form, from upcountry stations will be received in payment of the Bank's bills on London, and, when so requested, the Bank will transmit the 1st of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the proper address of the party to whom the remittance is to be sent; if to a lady, her Christian name should be given in full.

All Drafts or Hoondies to be made payable to the Commercial Bank of India or order.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Shares in Banks, one quarter per cent., and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and postages.

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper, Bank, Railway and Joint Stock Shares free of charge, and draws Interest or Dividends on the same, as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Bank, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of..... ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody..¼ per cent.
Hours of business, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

ROBT. ANGUS, Chief Manager.

Bombay, 3rd March 1864.

FOR SALE.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1864.

Price Rs. 6 Cash; Credit Rs. 7; Postage As. 6.

ALSO

THE BOMBAY RUPEE ALMANACK FOR 1864.

THE greatest care has been exercised to render the Almanack for 1864 a complete and correct Book of Reference. The list of the Inhabitants of the Presidency has been corrected up to the present time, and a great variety of useful matter, never before published has been introduced.

No effort or expense has been spared to secure for the above work its well-earned position, as the best and most extensive Almanack in India.

Orders registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

Agent for Kurrachee.—Mr. WALTER MEIKLEJOHN *Poona*, Mr. COWASJEE FURDOONJEE.

All Out-station orders must be accompanied by a remittance.

Bombay Gazette, 21st December 1863.

THE BOMBAY ARMY LIST, and the BOMBAY CIVIL LIST including the Ecclesiastical establishment. Corrected to the 31st March 1864, now ready at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Wurse, Satara, Mahableshwar, Joojooree, Bompanee, Guzerat, &c., the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.

A series of 45 Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.

Bombay, 3, Marine Street. THOMAS CRAWFORD.

A CARD.—Both of our Distributing Sepoys having left our employment without notice, and having therefore no means of forwarding the Papers, &c. arrived by the Mail Steamer *Benares*, it will be considered a favour if all our Constituents residing outside the Town will send for them for this once; before the arrival of next Mail we will we trust be able to teach other Sepoys where to deliver Papers, &c. as heretofore.

WANTED.—Four Sepoys who are able to read and write any language. Wages Rs. 9 per month. None need apply who cannot produce a certificate from their last employer as to character, &c.

24, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

To be published on the 1st May.

"THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE"; designed chiefly for Students of Indian Medical Colleges. By JOHN PEET, M.D., F. R. C. P., Principal and Professor of Medicine, Grant Medical College, &c. &c. Price Rs. 8, by book post, Rs. 8 6 annas.

THACKER, VINING & Co., Bombay.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

DOUBLE BARRELLED FOWLING PIECE.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. have for Sale, on Commission, a very superior double-barrelled breach-loading Sporting Gun, by Adams, in leather case with implements complete, and 1,000 patent Caps and Cartridges.—Price Rs. 500.

The above is the property of an officer who has left for England, and the Gun may be in every respect relied on.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY
MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE following extra supply of Letts' DIARIES have just been received:—

Letts' Diary No.	2 H.
Do. No.	3
Do. No.	6
Do. No.	8 With Lock and Key.
Do. No.	9
Do. No.	10
Do. No.	11
Do. No.	12
Do. No.	13
Do. No.	14 Scribbling.
Do. No.	32 Interleaved.
Do. No.	33 Do.
Do. No.	35 Do.

Russia Covers to Nos. 8 and 9.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

Rampart Row.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. have received on Commission Sale an Ivory carved Chess Board mounted with the Exhibition of 1862, where it gained the prize, and the only one of its kind mane or likely to be made except to special order. It is manufactured of the best African Ivory with squares of Ivory and Ebony: the Pieces are of real white Ivory, Staunton patterns. Price of Board and Men Rs. 500.

The above is well worthy the attention of Rajas and wealthy Natives as a splendid specimen of English workmanship.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER VINING AND CO.

THE following new Cartes De Visites (colored) have just been received per last post.

Princess of Wales and Queen	Rs. 3 8
Princess Arthur	2 8
Duke of Cambridge	2 8
Princess Clotilde Coburg Gothe	2 8
Princess Fanny Lichtenstem	2 8
Countess DeGrey and Ripon	2 8

THACKER VINING Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

JEWELLERY.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. have the pleasure to announce, that they have received a selection of valuable and beautiful modern Jewellery by the first London manufacturers, of the newest patterns and superior gold. The articles have been moderately priced with a view to a speedy sale, and consist chiefly of the following:—

BRACELETS.

A GOLD ENCHASED BRACELET, rich oriental ornament, consisting of white enamel circles and gold stars, with filagree crescent transverse set with large brilliants and six emeralds having gold chain points, No. 1830 ... ... Rs. 320

A ditto ditto ditto with cup set emerald in raised floral design, No. 1,110 125

A ditto ditto flexible leaf pattern in circle set with 3 emeralds, and matching pendant with emerald centre, No. 1,410 125

A ditto ditto similar pattern set with rubies ... 125

BROOCHES.

A CAIRN GURM BROOCH, set in gold leaves with drop chain and drop pendant attached, No. 1,087 85

A smaller ditto ditto, No. 1,057 66

A CIRCULAR GOLD BROOCH, raised leaf set with 3 rubies, with oval pendant having ruby centre, No. 1,087. 80

The same set with emeralds 86

A CIRCULAR SHIELD BROOCH, raised marginal design, set with pearls, the centre a large cup set garnet surmounted by a star set pearl, having circular looped chain pendant with pearl centre, No. 1,126. 130

A SCROLL PATTERN richly enchased Brooch and pendant set with garnets having ear-drops in case to match, No. 1,059. 110

A TRUE LOVERS KNOT in enchased gold of richest pattern with pendant locket ornamented with blue enamel, No. 1,025. 65

The same with large garnet locket, No. 1,805. 60

A CIRCULAR ENGRAVED BROOCH, enchased with chain double pendant attached, cup set aqua marina centre to Brooch and pendants, No. 180 85

A BROOCH KNOTTED BRAID PATTERN with raised dome centre set with emerald dead gold and raised bright design having pendants attached, No. 1,085 64

A CIRCULAR BROOCH with cross band beautifully enchased and pendant, both set with aqua marina and cut garnets 54

A ditto, ditto, flat surface with raised and chased wreath and centre flower with similar pendant attached by chain, No. 1,636 75

SWIVEL BROOCHES for double portrait or portrait and hair, leaf and flower raised oval frame. Rs. 40 and 45

EAR DROPS.

Pair of filagree work Ear-drops, with engraved garnet centres, No. 1,074. 50

Ditto enchased pattern floral design raised and set with 3 emeralds 70

Ear-drops crescent pattern with fringed border, No. 1,032 30

Ditto, ditto, richly enchased, No. 1,082... 32

Ditto, raised floral design, No. 1,061. 24

Ditto, No. 1071 20

Ditto, ditto, with stone centre, No. 1,071 20

Ditto, double drop twisted knot, No. 1,012 26

Ditto, ditto, rich floral design, No. 1,012 ...